Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,874 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

FLEET-ADMIRAL NOW RESTS IN TAMA CEMETERY; ENTIRE NATION PAYS HOMAGE AT STATE FUNERAL

NAVY MINISTER EXHORTS NATION ON OCCASION OF STATE FUNERAL TO OVERCOME ALL DIFFICULTIES

Expresses Awe, Trepidation at Imperial Benevolence

HERO'S SPIRIT LIVES ON

All Members of Imperial Navy Firm in Conviction of Ultimate Victory

Expressing profound awe at the great Imperial Benevolence shown toward the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and voicing his heartfelt gratitude toward the people for their reverence and sympathy, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, in a radio address called "On the Occasion of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto's State Funeral," at 7:30 p.m. on Saturday, exhorted the whole nation to overcome all difficulties in their way and fight on to final victory.

Navy Minister Shimada's speech follows:

It affords me great honor to speak to the entire Japanese nation on what I think on the occasion of the State funeral held for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto today.

With awe and trepidation I state here that on the death in action of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to decorate him with the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and to admit him into the Supreme War Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, conferring on him the title of Fleet-Admiral. Again I state with awe that the honor of a State funeral was conferred on the late Fleet-Admiral and that, to add to the series of his honors, on the occasion of the State funeral, a most gracious Imperial Funeral Address was bestowed. All this is the highest honor for a warrior. I am overwhelmed with awe at the boundless Imperial benevolence.

It again fills me with trepidation and profound feeling to state here that on the occasion of the State funeral the Imperial Messenger, representing His Majesty the Emperor, and other Imperial messengers were graciously dispatched for worship and that Imperial Princes too had personally worshipped.

It must also be mentioned that the leaders of Japan's Allies were obliging enough to send their telegrams of condolences and present the highest decorations, and that at home the very warm treatment and profound sympathy have been extended to the honor of the Fleet-Admiral, for which I cannot but express my heartfelt gratitude.

Navy Determined

The officers and men of the Combined Fleet and the entire Imperial Navy are moved deeply by these gracious acts of Imperial Benevolence and their will to serve with pure loyalty and powerful courage burns with greater intensity.

Our Combined Fleet led by Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, under the boundless August Virtues, at the beginning of the war dealt the American fleet at Hawaii a mortal blow, crushed the enemy British Eastern Fleet off Malai, and wiped out American air power in the Philippines. Thus it dealt the enemy a thorough blow on the sea and in the air and set up the foundations for victory. In addition, the Combined Fleet, in perfect coordination with the Army, wiped out the American, British and Dutch strongholds in East Asia within a short period of time, swept out their power and established a position for absolute victory. In a year and a half since, it has contacted the enemy in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean and smashed it, has crushed the counter-offensives carried out by America and Britain with all their desperate efforts, and has placed Japan in absolute safety. Those exploits have been indeed great.

Thus Commander-in-Chief Yamamoto set His Imperial Majesty's mind at ease, and was honored on many occasions with words of apprecia-

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Japanese Airplanes Bomb Foe Positions Along Yellow River

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 5.—Continuing ceaseless daily bombings of enemy positions on the southern bank of the Yellow River, large formations of Japanese aircraft on the morning of June 3 blasted enemy camps at Kunghsien, Mengtsing, Kwangwu, Yenshih and Siaoyi, in northern Honan Province, according to a Chungking dispatch received here.

SPIRIT OF LOYALTY IS DEEPLY ROOTED

Attu 2,000's Self-Sacrifice Is Paralleled by Numerous Examples in Nation's History

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The heroic death of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his 2,000 men in bleak, desolate Attu Island of the Aleutian Group will forever remain in the hearts of the Japanese people. Such gallantry and loyalty is not something newly created by those fallen warriors, but has been deeply rooted in the Japanese through generations, always ready to bloom out in beauty and grandeur, declared Koju Takayanagi, member of the committee for the compilation of Japanese history, attached to the Tokyo Imperial University.

His article tracing back the loyalty and patriotism of the nation follows:

Since May 12 the Japanese garrison stationed on Attu island put up obstinate resistance against the American troops who greatly outnumbered them. In face of every conceivable obstacle and privation the Japanese soldiers launched the counter-offensive and continued repulsing the enemy attacks most bravely for over two weeks till finally on the night of May 29, the remaining 2,000 troops led by the late Colonel Yamazaki made the final charge against the enemy. After inflicting a heavy toll on the enemy, Colonel Yamazaki and his men met death for the glory of the nation.

Kusunoki Leads Men

This spirit of patriotism and love for the country was manifested on many occasions in the past. In 1336 when Ashikaga Takauji, rose in revolt coming westward from Kyushu, Kusunoki Masashige with resolute determination to smash the rebel troops, led his men to the battle-field at Minatogawa, in the present Hyogo Prefecture. In the ensuing combat with a numerically superior force he and his men fought most fearlessly till they met death, thus manifesting unswerving and self-denying patriotism. This valiant spirit of Kusunoki Masashige and his men is not to be forgotten, but will forever live in the hearts of the Japanese ever inspiring them to follow the heroes in spirit and in action.

In the history of Japan there are many incidents which eloquently vindicate the Japanese characteristics of loyalty, willingness to dedicate their lives for right causes.

In 1274 at the time of the Mongol invasion the chief of the garrison on Tsushima Island, So-no-Sukekuni immediately prepared for action. The Mongols were then the greatest power in the world, having overrun the then known world from China to Europe. Not daunted in the face of the mighty invading force he hurried to Sasuura leading his 80 men riding on horseback through the night. But the vanguard of the Mongol troops forestalled the Japanese, having already landed on the western coast of the island and marched into Sasuura. With a small number of soldiers it was impossible to check the advance of the enemies. In the ensuing combat, the Japanese, fighting against the enemy who was

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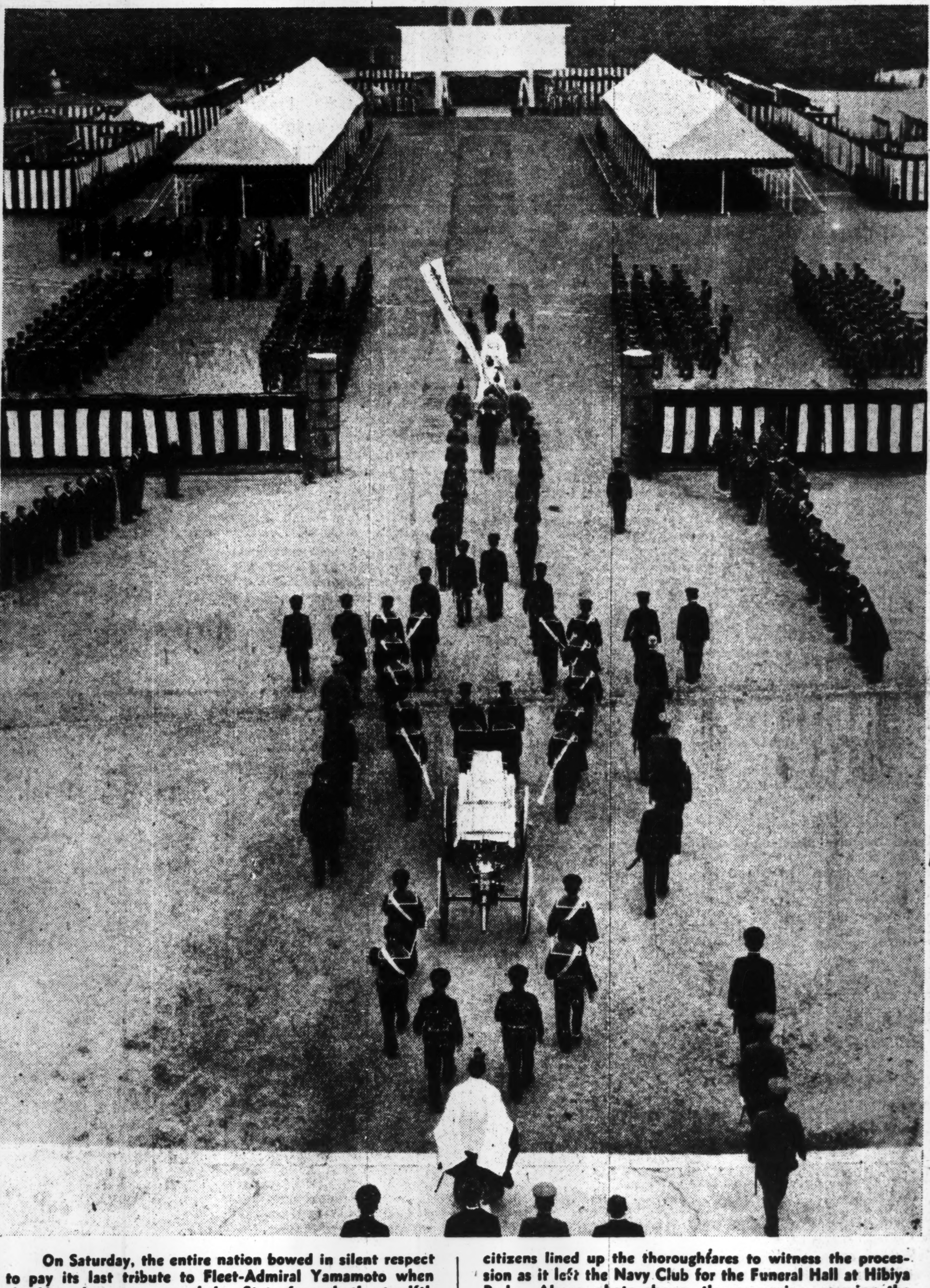
Nation Honors Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto



On Saturday, the entire nation bowed in silent respect to pay its last tribute to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto when the Navy hero was accorded a State funeral, the twelfth granted to a subject of Japan. Hundreds of thousands of citizens lined up the thoroughfares to witness the procession as it left the Navy Club for the Funeral Hall at Hibiya Park. Above photo shows the procession carrying the ashes on the gun-carriage arriving at Hibiya Park.

4,875 CHIANGSTERS KILLED IN SU-HWAI

The composite war results gained during April and May by the crack Japanese Units that are engaged in mopping-up operations in the Su-Hwai area were reported from Hsuchow on Saturday, according to Domei.

The spectacular achievements are:

Total engagements	153
Number of enemy troops	44,870
Enemy dead left behind	4,875
Enemy captives	391
War Trophies:	
Trench mortars	9
Ammunition	401 rounds
Heavy machine guns	15
Ammunition	15,730 rounds
Light machine guns	75
Ammunition	34,900 rounds
Rifles	1,320
Revolvers	39
Bayonets	394
Hand grenades	5,644
Telephone receivers	13
Telegraphic apparatus	15

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, June 6, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Service Zeal in Each Occupation

NIPPON SANGYO—We have no particulars of the heroic last stand of our officers and men at Attu other than those broadcast by the Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, because all communications with the island had been cut but according to the enemy accounts giving the details of the struggle of May 29 the Japanese used bayonets, butts of their rifles and even fists and penknives. This shows that the Japanese to the very last man fulfilled his duty.

In reaction to the death of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto on the first line and to the sublime self-sacrifice of the two thousand at Attu, amazing phenomena have developed lately in our country. Not only in industrial production but in all fields of national endeavor, a solemn and fiery zeal to forget the self in public service has boiled up spontaneously from within in every Japanese heart. We do not say, of course, that such a phenomenon had never been seen before but we can say that it is a marked recent development that this zeal has become all-pervasive. The tale that people tell of the sentiments among the inhabitants of different parts of the country is invariably that of appreciation of the splendid country to which they have been born and a burning patriotism that is making them ready to lay down their lives for their country.

Why did this tightening of feeling come about among the people? Needless to say, it came about because they learned the true form of Japan by the actions and deeds of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the heroes of Attu. During peacetime we become used to the goodness of our nation, the debt we owe to the nativeland, and are not often re-

(Continued on Page 2)

BALINESE YOUTHS ANXIOUS TO LEARN

Domei

SINGARAJA, June 4.—The youths of Bali are gripped with a fever to go down to the sea in ships, judging from the response to the recent call by the authorities for applications for admission to the Seamen's Training Institute in Macassar.

The officials engaged in making the final selection of candidates have revealed that the number of applications from Balinese young men aggregated more than ten times the quota alloted Bali, revealing that Balinese youths, if their response is any indication, no longer are contented to day-dream beneath swaying palms but are anxious to contribute their share in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Meanwhile, applicants for admission to the Seamen's Training Institute, yesterday were given rigid physical examinations and now are awaiting results, each hoping he may be lucky enough to be included among the persons selected.

Final Ceremonies For Fleet-Admiral Set at Tama Today

The First Day Ceremonies After Interment and the Rites Before The Grave will be held this morning at Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's grave in Tama cemetery bringing to a complete close the State funeral rites. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Chairman of the State Funeral Committee, and other members of the Committee, chief mourner Yoshimasa Yamamoto, son of the late Navy hero, and relatives will be present at both ceremonies, the first to begin at 7:50 a.m. and the second at 10:20 a.m. The rites will be over at 11:12 a.m.

YONAI URGES NATION TO FIGHT TO VICTORY

Declares Everyone Must Act as If on Battlefield Every Moment of Life

"You are constantly on the battlefield" was the theme of a speech delivered by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, formerly Prime Minister and chairman of the Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto State Funeral Committee, over the radio Saturday night.

To feel that each member of the Japanese nation is ever fighting on the battlefield and to carry this spirit forward to victory will bring the greatest joy to the soul of the late naval hero, Admiral Yonai said.

Dwelling on the career of the late Fleet-Admiral whose State funeral was observed with such sober grandeur Saturday, the former Navy Minister said:

"The late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto who had taken part in the Battle of the Japan Sea in which the fortunes of the nation was at stake as a cadet and wounded in the engagement, again fought in a war which might well decide the fate of our nation, as commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet, a post of supreme naval importance on the first line. Finally he was killed in heroic action. Thus his career of glory began in war and ended in war. In this respect there has been no equal to him in a warrior's great good fortune.

"Throughout a career of forty years he constantly expressed himself and acted as if he were on the battlefield every moment of his life. His was the veritable spirit of do or die.

"This is a momentous phase in the War of Greater East Asia. We must make the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral our own and follow his example in dedicating our lives and all that we have to the cause of our country until the enemy falls. I am persuaded it is thus that we can best render our heartfelt gratitude to the heroic soul of the late Fleet-Admiral."

NIPPON LIAISON OFFICE OPENED TO CEBU PUBLIC

Aims to Promote Better Understanding Between Administration and Filipinos

Domei

CEBU, June 5.—An additional liaison office of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, following the establishment of one in Manila, was opened to the public here today by the Visaya branch of the administration.

The mission entrusted to the new liaison office is to promote better understanding and closer relations among the Japanese Military Administration, the Philippine Executive Commission and the people.

The main work of the liaison office is to help the people to find employment and in other matters benefitting the public.

THOUSANDS ATTEND SERVICES HELD IN HIBIYA PARK COMPOUND AS EAST ASIA JOINS IN TRIBUTE

Galaxy of Dignitaries, Diplomatic Envoys Offer Prayers

THRONGS LINE ROUTE

Flags Flown at Half-Mast Throughout Co-Prosperity Sphere

The remains of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who died gallantly in action on the foremost fighting line in the South Pacific, were laid in their final resting place at Tama cemetery Saturday afternoon in a simple but impressive ceremony following the State funeral that was held earlier in the day at Hibiya Park.

The entire route of the funeral procession from Hibiya Park to the Tama cemetery was lined with thousands of people of all walks of life to pay homage to the great naval hero who contributed so much to the establishment of Japan's impregnable position in the War of Greater East Asia.

An assemblage of more than a thousand dignitaries, from Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo down, and including members of the diplomatic corps paid their respect to the late Fleet-Admiral at the formal rites held at the Funeral Hall in the park. Observed too was a minute of silent prayer by the entire Japanese Nation at home and abroad, in tribute to the naval hero at 10:50 a.m. when Prime Minister Tojo worshiped at the altar.

Thousands Pay Homage

Once the formal rites were over, thousands of people were given the privilege of entering the compounds of the State funeral. As they paid homage to the late Fleet-Admiral, they pledged their utmost efforts to carry on until the enemy will have been crushed.

All amusement houses were closed for the day, as were many business establishments out of respect to the memory of the great warrior.

Tribute also was paid to the late Fleet-Admiral throughout the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with appropriate rites. Flags were flown at half-mast. A minute of silent prayer was offered at the identical hour the function was observed in Japan.

Early Saturday morning, memorial rites were observed before the coffin containing the ashes of the late Fleet-Admiral at the Navy Club, Shiba-ku.

By 6 a.m., the chamber where the coffin was placed had been duly decorated. Around the casket, there were arranged branches of the sacred tree presented by Their Majesties the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Dowager and other Imperial Princes.

The ceremony was commenced at 7 a.m. when Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, and Naoki Hoshino, vice-Chairman of the Funeral Committee, and Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, Chief Ritualist of the Funeral and Assistant Chief Ritualist Yoshida took seat before the altar.

When, subsequently, Yoshimasa Yamamoto, son and chief mourner Mrs. Reiko Yamamoto, the widow, both in ancient ceremonial attire, and the late Fleet-Admiral's relatives took seat, ceremonial musicians began playing a solemn tune and the screen before the altar was slowly rolled up.

Then Assistant Ritualist Yoshida proceeded to the altar to present offerings while Chief Ritualist Shiozawa recited a Shinto prayer.

The chief mourner, relatives and others paid their salute. Then the Assistant Ritualist took away the offerings amid the impressive music and the screen was rolled down. It was 8 a.m. when the rites were over.

Thirty minutes later, the casket was removed from the altar to the

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PRE-CONFAB RALLY HELD BY BUDDHISTS

3,000 Students Gather at Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda to Hear Ando and Ono

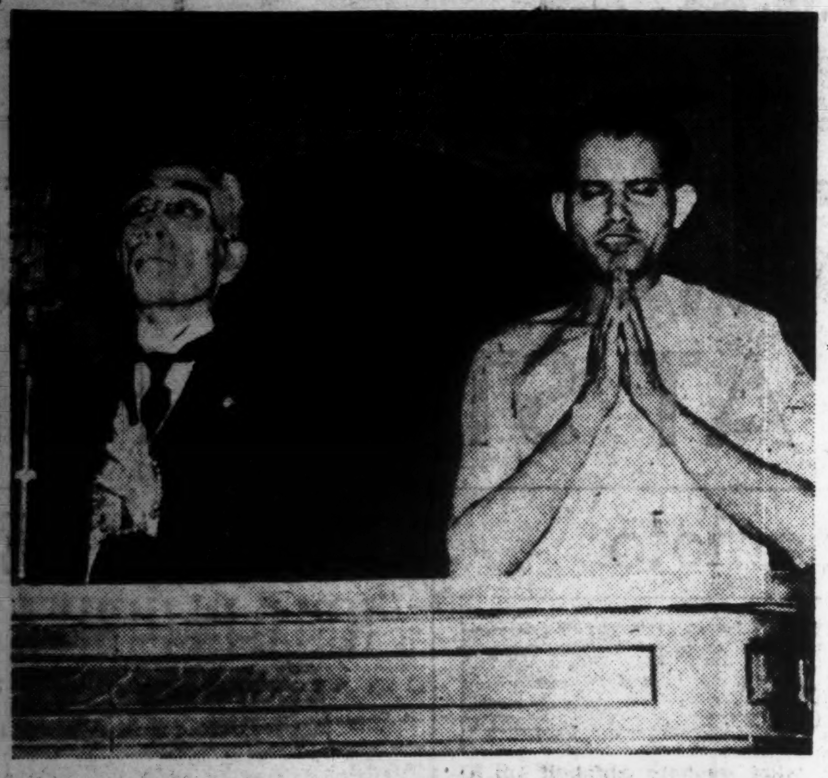
For the purpose of strengthening ties of friendship among the young students in the various regions of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through their common faith in Buddha, some 3,000 Buddhist students held a mass rally here on Saturday at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda, under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Federation of Buddhist Young Men's Associations.

The Federation is scheduled to invite a large gathering of more than 300 representative Buddhist young men from all parts of East Asia to a meeting here on July 4 and 5, and Saturday's meeting was meant as a prelude to the coming event.

The gathering on Saturday was conducted under the chairmanship of Masazumi Ando, former Vice-Minister of Education. At the outset, the whole assemblage paid a respect to the Imperial Palace and prayed for the continued victory of the Imperial Forces and for the peaceful rest of the war dead.

Following a recitation of a Buddhist prayer, Chairman Ando, Professor Seiichiro Ono of Tokyo Imperial University, and President Benkyo Shiio of Taisho University gave lectures on "Construction of Greater East Asia and The Spirit of Mahayana Buddhism," and "True Buddhism to Lead the Present Century."

At Buddhist Rally



Masazumi Ando (left) chairman of the Buddhist Students' rally held at the Kyoritsu auditorium, Kanda, on Saturday and Rashtrapal Sandilyayana leading the audience in reciting the Buddhist oath of Saranattayam.

Spirit of Loyalty Is Deeply Rooted

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reinforced by some 1,000 more troops all gallantly met death.

Mongols on Iki Island

The Mongol troops then invaded Iki Island southeast of Tsushima. There, again they met severe and obstinate resistance from some 100 men led by Taira-no-Kagetaka, head of the garrison. Being numerically much inferior to the enemy force, the Japanese realizing the futility of further resistance all killed themselves in defense of the castle. All the islanders, old and young, men and women, refused to surrender and were treated most cruelly by the conquerors.

The Mongolian invasion was the greatest national crisis for Japan since its founding, but the Japanese being inseparably united in one finally repulsed the intruders, thus showing the mighty strength of Japan far and wide.

The bravery and gallantry of the Japanese heroes in the olden days can be properly likened to the same quality unsparingly manifested by the soldiers who happily and joyfully dedicated their lives for the cause of the nation.

At the time of the Japanese expedition to Chosen in 1597 the Japanese troops led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi successfully occupied the eastern coastal areas, after having annihilated the mighty force of the Ming. On the second occasion the battle which is generally called, "Keicho-no-Eki was more of a defensive nature, constructing fortresses in Fujan, Uruzan, Junten Shisen and others which had been previously occupied during the preceeding battle. By fortifying those occupied areas Japan contrived to secure the supply route between Japan Proper and Chosen.

Attacked By Ming

The construction of Uruzan was started sometime in the middle of November, 1597 and in December in the following year when the construction was not yet completed, the Japanese garrison there was quite unexpectedly attacked by 55,000 Ming troops, on December 22. The fortress of Uruzan had been guarded by Kato Seibei, one of the subordinates of Kato Kiyomasa. Immediately other garrisons stationed in Genko headed by Asano Yukinaga and in Seiseiho under the command of Kato Kiyomasa hurried to Uruzan where they exerted themselves to protect the fortress.

On December 23 the communication facilities being completely cut off, the Japanese troops lost every means of getting foodstuff supplies. They were miserably isolated within the boundary of the castle with no food or drink available. They had to subsist on dead horses, paper and plaster. Thus, they were confronted with starvation while freezing cold had no mercy on them. Some men were said to have been frozen to death while standing gripping their weapons in their hands.

No matter what came, they were resolved to defend the fortress to the last man. The enemy attempted to persuade the Japanese to surrender, but the latter refused. On the third of the New Year, the enemy launched a wholesale attack against the Japanese and fought most feverishly till the morning of the following day. However, the enemy sustained severe casualties, finally gave up their attempt.

Just then some Japanese officers, Mori Hidemoto and others were deliberating some immediate measures to rescue the encircled comrade troops. Upon hearing the stiff resistance of their comrades, he led his troops hurriedly to Uruzan and inflicted a fatal blow to the enemy, attacking from the back while the men inside the fortress thrust at the enemy from the front. Thus, the Ming army being closed in from the front and the back was defeated and left 13,000 dead and countless weapons and foodstuffs when retreating.

The battle of Uruzan thus terminated in victory due to the Japanese miraculous endurance and persistency. In result, the battle of Uruzan and the battle of Attu cannot be adequately compared, but in the spirit of resistance and in the determination never to flinch, the warriors in the days of yore and the 2,000 heroes who just sacrificed their lives in their service to the nation are not apart, but the same and the one. By death they made themselves immortal.

Ex-Filipino Soldiers Repent Error; Take Oath of Allegiance to Japan

58 Men, Who Surrendered, Finish 2-Week Training At Policemen Camp at Cebu; All Make Vow To Work for Rebuilding of New P.I.

Domei

CEBU, June 4.—Fifty-eight former troops of the American-Filipino army who had recently surrendered voluntarily to the Japanese Forces took oath of allegiance to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines yesterday previous to their release.

Before their release, these men completed a two-week retraining course at the Policemen's Training Camp of Cebu under the considerate guidance of the Japanese authorities. Notwithstanding the very brief period of retraining, all of them are now stirred with the determination to turn a new leaf in their life, fully imbued with the consciousness that they are members of the peoples of East Asia, as reflected in the following quotations from their notes.

A. "I am very happy that I have entered this training camp, because I have been taught the way to become a real Filipino, besides learning the Japanese language. Keeping all that I have learned here, I will become a new man fit to be of service in the construction of a New Philippines."

B. "Whereas I considered myself a convict at the time of entering this camp, I have now come to feel that I am a student, instead of a convict, and to repent my past guerrilla activities. We have been able to learn many things here, among which the most worthy is the realization that we are Orientals."

C. "I have come to realize the following points:

"1. Our resistance against Japan has been unjustified.

"2. Lack of discipline is the weak point of the Filipinos.

"3. I have gained from the training the courage to proudly tell my brothers in the mountains that I have been trained how to become a true Filipino.

"4. The first thing to do as a Filipino is to establish peace and order."

D. "I feel very grateful for the training given me by the Japanese Forces. In this camp, we have been treated on an equal basis and very kindly taught discipline and the cultivation of spirit. On Sundays, we were allowed to worship God as usual, with a priest leading the prayers. We have now become spiritually regenerated."

E. "Awakening from ignorance and benightedness through the instillation of the Japanese spirit, I have really gained much spiritually during the short period of training. This training camp may be called the pride of the Philippines. A memorial service for dead Filipino soldiers was held here today and I was very much moved by the solemn atmosphere and the singing of hymns. I have now realized my past mistakes, which I hope will be pardoned when we repent. Lastly, singing the song of the Kalibapi, I have taken the oath of cooperation in the construction of a New Philippines."

Today's Press Comments

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minded to feel thankful. But once something out of the ordinary comes up in concrete form the Spirit of the Imperial Land rises immediately. Encouragements and lectures no matter how sincere and serious are far surpassed in effectiveness by the heroic actions shown by the officers and men of the Imperial Forces. It may be that the augustness of our national structure cannot be explained scientifically. But our national structure is an immovable fact solid from ancient times and we understand its augustness by direct feeling. It is not uncomprehensible that the spirit of patriotism beating in the people's veins for thousands of years has here again begun to beat faster, more powerfully.

At no time were the people required more insistently to be patriotic than today. It goes without saying that in enforcing the measures the Government is bound to keep within the bounds of reason. It is necessary to see that the people have a good understanding of the measures so that it will be possible to carry them out vigorously. The people for their part are to discard all egotistical ideas and help to meet the needs of the State to the best of their ability. The war will be a protracted affair and the people have got to be prepared for many difficulties. It is a characteristic of the Japanese people that they become more patriotic with each crisis faced by the country. The thought of this give immense encouragement to us.

MANILA CHINESE SOCIETY TO HAVE YOUTHS' DIVISION

Will Contribute to the Young Men's Spiritual and Physical Enhancement

Domei

MANILA, June 3.—To contribute to the spirited and physical enhancement of the Chinese young men here, the Chinese Society has decided to establish a young men's division within the society, it was learned today.

The Chinese Society is planning to establish a Chinese Young Men's Hall including a library, a dormitory and facilities for indoor games, including basket-ball, pingpong and other games.

At present there are more than 60,000 Chinese residents in Manila, who are playing an important role in the industrial and economic reconstruction of the new born Philippines, and the correct guidance of the young Chinese people will go a long way to serve the cause of the Philippines, it was said.

JAVANESE FISHERIES HAVE BRIGHT FUTURE

Seas Around Island Not Inferior To Japan's Coastal Waters in Abundance or Variety

Pointing out that the fishing industry in Java, which had been neglected under the Dutch, had developed amazingly since the Japanese occupation of the island, and describing the Java Sea as not inferior to the coastal waters of Japan in the variety and quantity of fish available, there is a bright future ahead for the industry, according to a recent dispatch to Domei from Djakarta.

The dispatch describes the fisheries condition of Java in gist as follows:

Prior to the occupation of the island by the Japanese, fishery, was placed under the control of the Dutch and the actual management was in Chinese hands. The Javanese were not permitted to take up fishery independently and their method of fishing was primitive and undeveloped. Due to the lack of proper guidance in technique, the catch was not sufficient to fully meet the demand of the island and some ten thousand tons were annually imported from Thailand and French Indo-China. As to coastal fishery, nothing larger than five or six-ton boats were used due to the negligence of the Dutch rulers concerning fishery. Deep-sea fishery was left undeveloped.

Some 30 years ago, the first group of Japanese fishermen made their debut and since then the number increased to 500 by the end of 1931. The value of the Japanese fishery in Java amounted to 520,000 guilders. quarter of the total output of the island. Thus the development of the industry should be ascribed to the efforts of Japanese fishermen residing in Java.

The islanders are busily engaged in fishing, using the old fashioned nets, some 50 meters long and three meters wide. A bamboo tube is used as a float and as soon as the net is cast into the water, some children jump into water from a boat and hold the far end of the net. The two ends of the net are tied together and pulled ashore.

The Japanese soldiers call the island, "Thousand islands."

In the coastal waters of central Java, the kinds of fish which move from one place to another according to the change of climate, such as mackerel, and tuna, are not available, but the Java Sea with various other kinds of fish has a prosperous future as far as the fishery industry is concerned. It is not much inferior to the coastal waters of Japan in its richness of variety.

The inhabitants are good at fishing in deep-sea waters. The islanders are brave enough to fish in the face of the Northwest wind. Kuraba Island, the largest, is inhabited by 1,500 natives with 400 households.

The Fishery Station is nearing the end of its second year. The Java Sea is so rich with fish that 20 or 30 years intensive fishing will not exhaust its resources. As it is a very calm sea, even small boats can be efficiently used. It is to be hoped that some kind of fishery cooperative system will be established in order to encourage fishery by means of constructing more boats or according financial support to fishermen.

The Japanese fishermen in the South are now earnestly serving the nation through the increased catch of fish.

P.I. HEMP PRODUCTION MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Vast Improvement Seen in Cultivation of Crop in Davao, Legaspi, Cebu

A remarkable progress made in the hemp production in the Philippines, chiefly produced in Davao, Legaspi and Cebu districts, during the fiscal year ending last March was reported by a Manila dispatch of the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

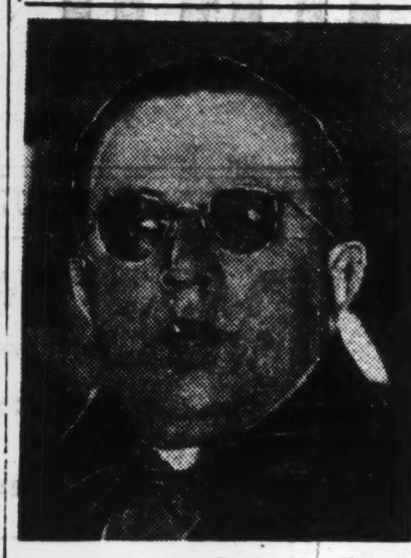
In Davao district, where peace and order has been well maintained soon after and ever since the Japanese occupation, the hemp cultivation greatly improved, favored by abundant labor supply, plentiful foodstuffs and other materials as well as smooth transportation service.

Likewise, in Legaspi and Cebu districts, with the steady progress of the reconstruction work of general economic mechanisms in the Philippines, the hemp cultivations have been satisfactorily restored to their pre-war prosperity.

Lockwood Given New Post

Rear-Admiral Charles Lockwood was appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Submarine Flotilla in the Pacific, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in quoting a report from Washington.

Visits Prisoners



Archibishop Paolo Marella

KINDNESS ACCORDED TO PRISONERS HERE

Archbishop Marella Praises Treatment Given by Japan In Osaka Camps

Archbishop Paolo Marella, Apostolic Delegate to Japan, accompanied by an interpreter, visited the main war prisoners' detention camp in Osaka and four branch camps on May 17 and 18. He was full of praise for the camps with their various perfect arrangements.

"I am grateful of the troubles taken by the chief of the camp and others connected with it that such kind treatment is received by the war prisoners," he declared. "There are people in the world who have yet to know about Japan which is carrying on such a great war. The accordance of such treatment to the prisoners will help to get Japan recognized by the world profoundly in the future. It also will bring glorious victory to Japan.

"The chiefs of the main and branch camps and others are greatly concerned about the matter of allowance and I was simply amazed at the provision of cod-liver oil and other things.

"The right treatment of war prisoners in Japan will be reported to the Vatican with the result that the world will come to know true Japan."

CHINESE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN CELEBES REORGANIZED

Domei

MACASSAR, June 3.—In accordance with the decision of the Naval Administration to place all Chinese elementary schools in the areas which are under its jurisdiction under the control of the respective local Governments, eight Chinese elementary schools here were transferred on June 1 to the jurisdiction of the local Municipal Government and converted into public schools.

In Macassar, one principal Chinese elementary school and seven affiliated schools, with a total enrolment of 2,174, heretofore had charged high tuition, ranging from three to 10 guilders, and as a consequence, there were a number of Chinese children not attending school.

In connection with the transfer of these schools to the jurisdiction of the Macassar Municipal Government, the Chinese owners of the school gladly donated the buildings and other facilities attached to the schools. As the result of their conversion into public schools, no tuition will be charged hereafter.

Incidentally, the schools will be given Japanese names associated with the names of the streets where they are respectively located.

Nagaoka, Yamamoto's Native City, Holds Funeral Rite in Public Hall

Amidst Solemn Silence, All the Citizens Pledge Themselves to Further Serve the Nation

Nagaoka, in Niigata Prefecture, native city of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, was quiet and subdued on Saturday, day of the great naval hero's State funeral.

Flags draped in black were displayed at every house-front in the city.

The silence that fell upon the entire city was significant. In it one could hear the heart-beats of the residents who had been fired by the death of the Fleet-Admiral to the highest pitch of indignation against the enemy.

At 10:50 a.m., as the siren announced the time for the entire nation to pay tribute to the memory of the departed hero, all traffic came to a stop for a moment. Pedestrians stopped, and were in silent prayer for a while.

About 700 people, representatives of the residents of the city met at the city public hall and as the siren shrieked they faced a photograph of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto on the wall and remained for a while in silent tribute. The State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral was an occasion for the industrial workers in the city to pledge devotion to the service of the national cause.

ENVOY TANI RETURNS FROM NANKING POST

To See East Asia Minister Aoki While in Tokyo; Says China Is Working in Unison

Ambassador Masayuki Tani to the National Government of China arrived in Tokyo Saturday afternoon from Nanking. This is Mr. Tani's first return home since his recent assumption of the ambassadorial post. During his stay here Ambassador Tani will see Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and other high Government officials.

While at Fukuoka, where he arrived early on the same afternoon, Ambassador Tani in a press interview stated substantially as follows:

"The rendition of Concessions and abolition of extraterritorial rights in China is imparting a favorable impression to China. In North and Central China, I saw that both the Chinese Government officials and people are working in unison for the construction of a new China.

"The death in action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto has given President Wang Ching-wei and other Chinese leaders and people confidence that this will provide the background for Japan's final victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

Packard Workers Strike

Approximately 20,000 workers of the Packard Motor Corporation have started a strike in fear of the rumor that the Packard factories may be closed down, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Thursday, in reporting a wire from Detroit.

Sentenced to Death

TANGIER.—Five French officials in Tunis have been sentenced to death by General Giraud for their loyalty to Marshal Petain's Government and collaboration with the Axis in Tunisia.

FREEDOM OF BURMA MEANS WAR EFFORT

Dr. Ba Maw Says Entire Nation Will Do Its Part in Attaining Final Victory

Domei

RANGOON, June 4.—At the present moment, independence for Burma means all-out efforts toward the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, in an interview given this afternoon on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Council.

Recalling the chaos and devastation left behind by the British forces at the time of their retreat from Burma, the Burmese Chief stated that despite the exigencies of war, Burma has been satisfactorily rehabilitated with the entire people showing extremely high fighting morale. He said that the formation of the Burmese Defense Army, the National Service Construction Party, the civilian defense system and the Dobama Sinyetha Party has greatly contributed to the consolidation of power necessary for the prosecution of the current war.

Referring to his recent visit to Japan, Dr. Ba Maw stated that the hearty welcome extended him at that time convinced him that Burma is well on its way to independence.

He declared that in the second year of reconstruction, the entire nation will be placed on a broader, firmer basis in order to do its part in the prosecution of the present war successfully and to accelerate the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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Program

Bach-Busoni: Orgel Toccata d-moll
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Glasunoff: Sonate b-moll
Chopin: Fantasie Op. 49
Nocturne G-dur
2 Walzer Op. 64-3
Op. 34-1
2 Mazurkas Op. 59-3
Op. 24-4
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Wednesday, June 16, at 7 p.m.
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with
DAI-TOA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Under the baton of Prof. Leo Sirota

Program

1. Haydn: Concerto in E major
The first Movement
by TERUYUKI TADA
The second and third Movement
by USHIO KATAYAMA
2. Mozart: Concerto in E minor
The first Movement
by MICHIYO KANEKO
3. Mendelssohn: Capriccio Brillante
by CHO SHO SHO
4. Beethoven: Concerto in C minor
by NOBUKO NAGAOKA
5. Liszt: Concerto in A major
by TAKAHIRO SONODA

Admission: ¥3.00, ¥2.00 (incl. tax)
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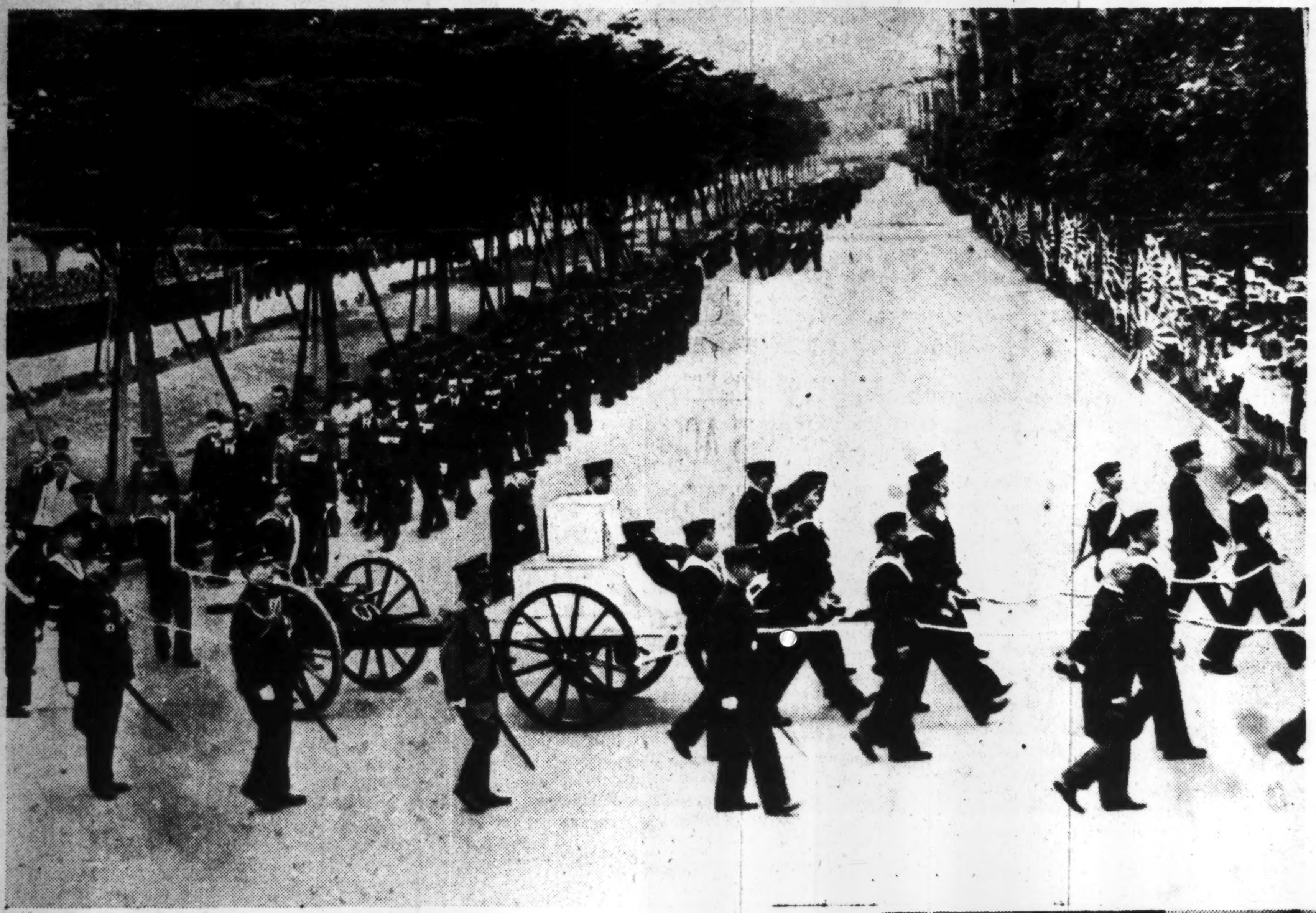
State Funeral for Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto



Top-left: The gun-carriage bearing the hero's ashes, escorted by the pall-bearers, on the way to Hibiya Park.

Top: Chamberlain Prince Sancatsu Tokudaiji, the Imperial Messenger.

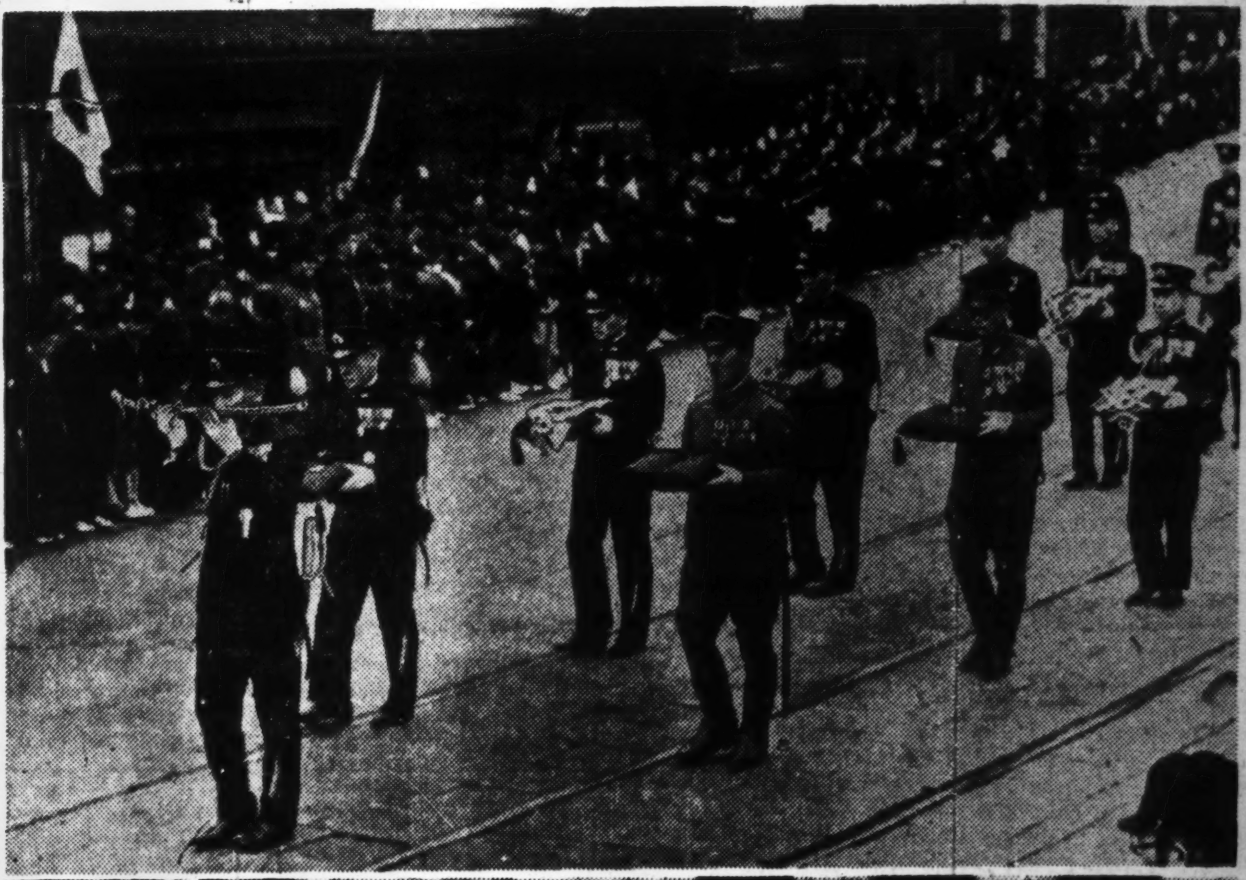
Left: The Chief Mourner, Yoshimasa Yamamoto.

Right: The procession bearing the Sword of the Fleet-Admiral and the decorations.

Bottom-left: The widow of the late Fleet-Admiral, Reiko.

Below: Prime Minister Tojo.

Bottom-right: The Members of the Diplomatic Corps.



THOUSANDS PRAY BEFORE NAVY HERO

(Continued from Page 1)

gun-carriage on which it was to be borne to the site of the State funeral at Hibiya Park. Admiral Yonai, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, Vice-Chairman Hoshino, and other members of the Committee, ritualists, pallbearers, Commander Yasuji Watanabe, who was to bear the Fleet-Admiral's saber, 13 naval officers who were to carry 11 high decorations bestowed upon the late hero, and the chief mourner proceeded to the altar.

The casket was removed to the carriage while Admirals Shigetaro Shimada, Kantaro Suzuki, Osami Nagano, Takayoshi Kato, Kenji Ide and Sankichi Takahashi and General Otozo Yamada, Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, Teikichi Hori and Yoshiyuki Niiyama, and Naoshi Ohara, a member of the House of Peers, Yoshimasa Yamamoto, the chief mourner, Kijiro Takano, representative of relatives, General Naosaburo Okabe and others stood aside.

Procession Starts

While Mrs. Yamamoto and the late Fleet-Admiral's daughters, Sumiko and Masako, saw the carriage off, the funeral procession slowly left the Navy Club for Hibiya Park.

Preceded by the Navy band, guards of honor, ritualists, and the bearers of Fleet-Admiral's saber and decorations, and followed by the chief mourner, relatives and the Chairman of the Funeral Committee, the casket borne upon the gun-carriage proceeded toward the site of the State funeral amid the solemn strains played by the Navy band.

Solemn silence reigned along the path where the procession advanced as hundreds of thousands of mourners greeted the remains of the great national hero with their heads bent low.

The procession passed through the Iikura Street, Kamiya-cho and Toranomon. Then turning to the right at the corner of the Navy Ministry, it arrived at the site of the State funeral through the west entrance to Hibiya Park. It was 9:45 a.m.

The funeral ground prepared in the clearing between the Hibiya Public Hall and the Band Stand in Hibiya Park had been swept clean early in the morning Friday and the path leading from the main gate to the ceremonial ground had been neatly carpeted with sand. On both sides snow-white tents had been erected and over them could be seen the great catafalque built of cypress wood to receive the remains of the naval hero.

At 8:30 a.m. relatives of the deceased and people specially connected with the household, Prime Minister Tojo and other distinguished mourners holding the First Class Order of Merit or higher orders gathered in the Public Hall which had been assigned to them as resting place. From past 9 a.m. they took their places in the pavilion to await the State funeral procession. Faintly at first came the music of the band playing: "Inochi-o-sutete" and soon the head of the procession appeared at the main gate.

At 9:45 a.m. the canopied gun-carriage bearing the casket draped in white arrived and was received by the officers in charge. The hearse was then reverently placed on the sand-covered ground. The site of the catafalque had been draped in snow-white to the left and right and behind. A fine-meshed blind hung over the altar. Three sets of the sacred tree, Eurya ochnacea, which had been granted by Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager for the rite of invocation to the soul of the great naval hero, waved in the breeze shedding their fragrance. Also seen were the sakaki and offerings sent by Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood. Admiral Koichi Shiozawa, member of the Supreme War Council, was there as Chief Ritualist.

Imperial Princes Attend

At 9:55 a.m. Their Imperial Highnesses Fleet-Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Prince Asaakira Kuni, Prince Norihiko Kuni, General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, Prince Takahiko Asaka and Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda and His Highness Prince Ri arrived on the ground. To the deeply sorrowful strains of the "Someiraku" played by nine Court musicians, the Vice-Chief Ritualist stepped forward and performed the purification rite, while Chief Ritualist Shiozawa offered incantation, praising the late glorious exploits of the late Fleet-Admiral and mourning his death. All those present listened with bowed heads in utter silence. Admiral Shiozawa's voice vibrated with emotion. Utter silence followed the incantation.

Chamberlain Prince Saneatsu Tokudaiji, Imperial Messenger, offered a sprig of the sacred tree to the soul of the naval hero. He was followed by the messengers of Their Majesties the Empress and Empress Dowager, Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes of the Blood and proxies of Their Imperial Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood doing the remains the supreme honor that any subject can ever aspire to in this land. Next in order came Yoshimasa Yamamoto, son and heir of the late Fleet-Admiral, to make the offering of the tamaguchi. At this moment the guard of honor fired the funeral volley while the bugle band played the "Inochiosutete," climaxing the grand ceremony.

At 10:50 a.m. Prime Minister Tojo stepped to the altar to offer his invocation. This was the moment in which all Japanese to the remotest corner of the land stood still at attention, their spades or plows aside, their hammers on lathes, pens on desk or typewriters halted, offering silent prayer in the direction of the Hibiya funeral ground in Tokyo and visualizing in their minds the supreme fighting spirit manifested to the very end by the late Fleet-Admiral.

After the Prime Minister came the various members of his Cabinet and holders of the First Class Order of Merit or higher orders and the Ambassadors and Ministers of Japan's allies and neutrals.

When all the principal mourners had offered invocations before the catafalque, the Court musicians played the sad "Ettenraku" while officials of the first-class Koto rank and below and the people at large were allowed to worship before the altar.

The reverence in which the late Fleet-Admiral had been held was attested to by the fact that the people gathered on the funeral ground to worship filled the large space surrounding the Band Stand and thronged the streets leading to it.

The ceremony ended at 2 p.m. when the front gate was closed. Then the procession moved solemnly toward the Tama cemetery. Crowds remained on the funeral ground as if unable to leave a place where their deified hero seemed to have rested for a few brief hours.

The funeral procession left the funeral ground at 2:30 p.m. It passed through the west gate of the park and coming to Uchisaiwaicho street it turned to the right. From Kasumigaseki it went to Toranomon and to Akasaka-Mitsuke, Kinokunizaka, Yotsuya-Mitsuke, and Shinjiku 3-chome. From there the course lay along the Koshu highway.

Cemetery Reached

The Tama cemetery was reached at 3:55 p.m.

The route traversed by the procession was as thickly lined with people as its course from the Navy Club in Shiba to the place of the State funeral in Hibiya Park.

Immediately the rites before the grave were proceeded with. The coffin was taken out of the funeral carriage, and was placed in the grave. The chief mourner and others covered it with earth and worshipped.

The decorating of the grave was begun. The sacred trees, Imperial presents, and floral tributes from various quarters were placed about the grave.

When all this was done, those concerned with the funeral took their seats before the grave.

While music was performed, offerings were presented to the spirit of the departed naval hero.

The chief mourner read an address on the completion of the burial service.

Then the relations and those concerned with the funeral paid homage.

The rites before the grave were over at 5:53 p.m.

Students of Tokyo Imperial University as well as those of other universities paid tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral on the occasion of the State funeral.

A ceremony was held at the auditorium of the university at 10 a.m. attended by more than 2,000 students. At the order of President Shozo Uchida, the attendants bowed in prayer for the peaceful repose of the soul of the great naval hero. Then they sang, "Umiyukaba," in unison, renewing their determination to follow the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral. After the service, they took up their respective studies as usual.

On the same day, many delegates representing all the universities colleges, middle schools and national schools lined up along the streets from early morning where the funeral carriage passed. Members of the Dai Nippon Youths and Juvenile Corps and the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps gathered in the precincts of shrines and in streets, by way of paying homage to late Fleet-Admiral.

Wilkinson Urges Offensive

Claiming that Russell Island, which reportedly has been made into a military base, will act as important stepping stones for anti-Axis encroachment on the Japanese Forces because the Island will enable the anti-Axis forces to advance some 60 odd miles northwest of the Guadalcanal Island, Rear-Admiral Theodore Wilkinson, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, voiced inane argument for an offensive against the Imperial Forces, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Friday.

Commerce and Industry Ministry Hints Men Wear National Uniform and Field Cap

In parallel with various improvements and simplifications of daily lives in accordance with wartime structure, people's clothing is to be greatly simplified, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

For the purpose of making wartime clothing suitable for action and pleasant to look at, the Commerce and Industry Ministry had for sometime been considering making improvements in people's clothing. This plan being fully approved by the Fibre Industry Consultation Association, in view of economizing clothing tickets and of simplifying daily lives, definite measures regarding people's clothing have materialized.

According the newly decided national policy with regard to clothing, people are advised to put off buying new clothes and to device suitable changes in their old ones. For instance, field caps have been suggested for men and women to attire simply and pleasantly.

Some of the new measures to be adopted throughout Japan concerning clothing are as follows:

Men older than 21 years old are not to buy new suits. Instead they should wear the national uniform daily and on special occasions. The national uniform will replace students' uniform hitherto worn by middle school and university students. For national school children, no uniform is to be enforced. Mufflers are prohibited.

As to women's clothing, decorative dresses for particular occasions are to be discarded while for daily activities a simple blouse and a skirt for summer and a jumper and a skirt for winter-wear are recommended.

Elaborate 'Obi' is not suitable for wartime, therefore, it will be shortened and simplified. For high school girls, no uniform is obligatory while hats are prohibited.

U.S. Enlistment Unsatisfactory

STOCKHOLM—Enlistments in the U.S. Women's Auxiliary Corps by far do not live up to expectations according to a report carried by the London Daily Telegraph.

NAVY MINISTER EXHORTS NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion from the Throne. Below him, the entire Navy and the entire people loved and respected him and his exploits will shine eternally together with our glorious history.

In April this year, the Fleet-Admiral died gloriously in action aboard a plane in combat with enemy planes while directing the entire fleet's operations on the foremost front. During that time the Fleet-Admiral sat calmly gripping the hilt of his sword and until the end assumed the profound, solid attitude of the leader. This death in action of the Fleet-Admiral was truly a matter of great sorrow and it is truly unfortunate for us to have lost this great leader whom the entire Navy worshipped.

Spirit Lives On

But the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto will remain as an eternally shining example in the Imperial Navy; although in flesh he has fallen his spirit will not die.

The example of the Commander-in-Chief personally standing at the head of his fleet and in finally becoming a spirit guarding the nation especially has moved and roused the entire Navy deeply, and I believe firmly that as the essence of the spirit of the Imperial Navy, will lead those in the Navy with a further intense fury and make them surge forward with still more power.

Since times past, the commander-in-chief leading at the head has been the traditional essence of the spirit of the Imperial Navy, Fleet-Admiral Togo, by his experience during the Russo-Japanese War, stressed and carried this out, teaching by example those who followed. This powerful, furious spirit of attack, completely ignoring danger and always moving positively taking the initiative truly is the main reason for the Imperial Navy's absolute victories, and is eternally inseparable with victory.

Representing the Imperial Navy, I solemnly offer from the bottom of my heart my gratitude and respect for this last example set by Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Significant War

This War of Greater East Asia is truly a great war unprecedented in the years since the founding of our nation, and our rise or fall depends on victory or defeat in this war. It is a tremendous war which we absolutely must win.

All the officers and men of our Navy are keeping in mind the honor and the responsibility of meeting this great national crisis with the Army, are rejoicing from the bottom of their hearts in the glory which is theirs in having been born to the great era of Showa and being the seamen of the Empire, and are burning with loyalty and patriotism and with the desire to serve the State in a manner that shows that theirs are lives worth living. They make nothing of death and their preoccupation is brave and heroic fighting. Admiral Yamamoto said that one must not speak lightly of young persons. So this spirit is pervading all the officers and men of the Navy irrespective of age and rank. The thought of this has always raised deep emotions in me. I find it revealed to me anew that our national structure is one for which we ought to be thankful and which it is encouraging to contemplate.

Unshaken in Belief

The war situation is increasing in gravity, and we have to be prepared for many difficulties in the future. Under the new Commander-in-Chief Admiral Koga the officers and men of our entire fleet, unshaken in their belief in victory, has made the spirit of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto their spirit, and determined to keep on fighting gallantly and resolutely, expect to achieve completely the objectives of the holy war. As for the people of our Empire, I perceive that they have got stirred by the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, are firmer in their resolution to bring America and Britain to destruction, are in resolution to overcome difficulties that may confront them, to extend fighting power, to prevail over the enemy in the battle of thoughts, and to achieve the objects of the war, and are united as one man in proceeding with the demonstration of the total power of the country. I am firmly convinced that by doing their duties as they are doing the people will be consoling the Fleet-Admiral's spirit."

Italians Sink 35 Ships

Thirty-five anti-Axis transports, aggregating 259,000 tons, were sunk by the Italian naval and air forces during the past three months in the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, it was announced by the Italian High Command, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei on Friday.

Diseases Spread in Egypt

ANKARA—Infectious diseases of various kinds are rampant in Upper Egypt, according to Cairo dispatches. All trains from that district to Cairo and the Nile delta are intercepted for examination by health officials.

ECONOMY OF SPHERE BEING CONSOLIDATED

Japan's Position Being Steadily Bolstered—Enemy Guerilla Warfare of No Avail

Throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan is steadily consolidating its position and bolstering its fighting strength so that neither the enemy's desperate guerilla tactics against vital communication lines nor his malicious propaganda are able to hamper the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the Philippines, Malai, Java and China, mobilization of natural resources and manpowers are being carried out under a well-ordered arrangement and with the spontaneous cooperation of the local inhabitants for the satisfactory conduct of the war.

In the Philippines, which is now marching full of hope and confidence toward independence, enthusiasm for economic cooperation with Japan has been heightened remarkably since the visits of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and other leaders of Japan to the islands.

One of the prime requisities for independence of the Philippines, attainment of economic self-sufficiency, now is being pushed forward under the aegis of the Executive Commission of the Philippines with the institution of a five-year plan for increased production of foodstuffs and the establishment of light industries.

Industries Enjoying Prosperity

Light industries such as the manufacture of matches, soap, soda and paper as well as spinning industries, which include the manufacture of manila hemp, cotton and other fibers, now are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Development of natural resources also is being encouraged by the local Japanese authorities.

In Malai, various plans for strengthening the economic power of the region as well as promoting the welfare of the local inhabitants are being carried out. Utmost stress is being laid upon increased production of foodstuffs and the development of industry. Among such plans are the extension of the twice-a-year crop, extension of paddy fields and readjustment of rubber plantations. The acreage and manpower which have become available as the result of the readjustment of the rubber plantations are now being utilized for increasing food production and developing industries.

Reconstruction in Java is being led by rationalization of agriculture with the creation recently of the Cultivation Planning Section by the Farm Industry Supervision Corporation. Tea plantations have been turned to producing quinine, acacia, or ramie, while coffee plantations have begun the cultivation of coconut trees, or vermifuge chrysanthemum, and other vermifuge grasses to supply the cotton industries.

Regarding quinine, the Japanese authorities are planning to still further increase its production which is already 98 per cent of the world supply.

Nanking Efforts Unspared

Since its return to Nanking three years ago, the National Government of China has spared no efforts for the prosperity and happiness of the farmers under its control and for the stabilization of the people's livelihood.

As a means to improve the welfare of farmers the Nanking Government, on June 1, opened agrarian loan accommodation offices at four places near Nanking. These offices will provide loans at low interest rates to farmers working hard to increase agricultural production, make agricultural improvement or open up uncultivated land.

In Central China, the Cotton Industrialists Commission which will be placed under the jurisdiction of the All China Commerce Control Association, recently was organized and entrusted with the task of controlling the collection and distribution of cotton and cotton articles in Central China.

Sheep raising is rapidly becoming popular in Shensi Province. The Taiyuan Sheep Raising Experimental Station, since its establishment one year ago has succeeded in raising a large number of sheep. A plan for increased production of wool is being studied by the authorities, it was revealed.

JAPANESE TRANSLATING WELL-KNOWN DUTCH BOOK

The complete Japanese translation of the well-known Dutch book "Nova Guinea" is being undertaken by the Research Institute of the Tropical Resources of the Taiwan Government-General under the supervision of Dr. Tokuichi Motoki, Director of the Institute and professor at Taiwan Imperial University, reports Domei.

The original work, fruit of the laborious research work by the Dutch explorers on New Guinea Island, consists of 18 volumes. The only set which exists in Japan was brought from Holland in 193[illegible] by Professor Takejiro Haraguchi, Chief of the Research Department of the Taiwan Government-General.

The first volume of the Japanese version of the book will be published in July.

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

—Tokugawa Period—

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

The period of two and a half centuries when Japan was under the feudal rule of the 15 Tokugawa Shoguns is known as the Tokugawa period. The martial disturbances and social upheavals that ominously marked the closing years of the Ashikaga period were brought to an end by Hideyoshi who, while unifying the whole nation, gave it a temporary peace. It was Iyeyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun, who wrought a permanent peace structure under which the country was to enjoy long-enduring freedom from war and want. His political and economic policies were based on thorough-going feudalism, and all the cultural developments of the Tokugawa period, for good or ill, germinated from the feudal conditions of society. Let us examine what this feudal society has bequeathed to posterity.

We have noted in a previous article that a new class of men known as bushi came to wield rising influence from the end of the Helan period and that they came to constitute the real power in political Japan. Although the idea of heredity was firmly established among the more influential of the warrior families, the rank and file had not yet formed a well-defined class. Military leaders could recruit fighting men in an emergency from the lowest social stratum, not excluding bands of rovers. And when these nondescript soldiers had served their usefulness, they went back to peacetime work. So if there was a class consciousness, it was cherished only by a small number of leading samurai and not shared by the rank and file of their army.

Rise to Fame

On the other hand, it was possible for those low in army ranking to rise to prominent leadership by merit without being handicapped by the accident of birth. Hideyoshi himself rose from the lowest status as a samurai to the highest in both military and official ranking. Up to the time of Iyeyasu it was still possible for a warrior of comparatively low birth to attain supreme estate, as he himself proved by becoming the Shogun. But with the unification of the country achieved by him on a feudal basis, warriors came to form a definite social class in which each member's status, social and official, was strictly ruled by heredity. Thus the first evident product of Tokugawa feudalism was the consolidation of the warrior class as such and the standardization of their way of life.

One notable feature of Tokugawa feudalism, as distinct from European feudalism, was its complete severance from Church influence. We have seen already that the Ashikaga Shogunacy had permitted the domination of the monastery not only in religious but also in secular affairs and how it influenced the culture of the time. But neither Hideyoshi nor Iyeyasu was inclined to suffer the continuation of the alliance of the state with the church. Tokugawa feudalism turned elsewhere for spiritual guidance,—to the Sung School of Confucianism, especially Chu Shih's school. This latter was the most comprehensive system of moral and social philosophy ever developed in the Far East. It combined the positive and practical ethics of Confucianism with the contemplative and idealistic metaphysics of Buddhism. As a matter of fact, it was so Buddhistic in outlook that Zen monks often changed their religious allegiance. And it was one of those converts that persuaded the Shogunate to adopt this form of teaching as the official instruction.

While the daimyos, of whom there were more than three hundred, were given freedom in the matter of official instruction in their respective domains, the majority of them followed the Shogunate suit. Confucianism, now assuming the position of state religion, was preeminently an ethical teaching, attaching particular importance to the moral relations between lord and vassal, father and son, husband and wife, and so on. It is easily understandable that such a teaching would find ready favour with the ruling class who exacted strict allegiance from their vassals in order to sustain the very foundation of the feudal structure.

Thus the samurai whose temporal privileges and obligations were rigidly circumscribed by feudal politics were now given a set of spiritual principles by Confucianist ethics. The Way of the Warriors gradually codified itself within the material frame of feudalism on the spiritual foundation of Confucianism. This code of knightly precepts, known as Bushido, then, was a set of politico-social principles for the warrior profession on the one hand, and on the other, an ethical code. And it is its ethical teachings that have been so deeply ingrained in the Japanese. In Dr. Nitobe's words, "the conditions of society which brought it forth and nourished it have long disappeared . . . . (but) the light of chivalry, which was a child of feudalism, still illuminates our moral path, surviving its mother institution." To us today Bushido is the most precious gift of Tokugawa feudalism.

Of all the political measures the Shogunate saw fit to enforce, none equals its isolation policy in its far-reaching effects on national economy, finance and culture. It is not for us to discuss its virtues and vices in general: We are concerned with what effects it produced on the cultural development of our country. As we have already seen, very active oversea enterprises enliven the pages of Ashikaga history.

Adventurous activities of sea-faring Japan reached the climax in Hideyoshi's Chosen expedition; its failure closed the chapter on the dream of greater Japan, his successor choosing a small Japan policy. When the exclusion policy was put into effect in the 1630's, those who were carrying on oversea undertakings in distant waters were compelled to return home. But after an adventurous and profitable life abroad, how could they shrink back to the monotonous drudgery of sub-warrior life to which they belonged and from which there was no escape? Even if they wanted to retire to rural peace, feudal Tokugawa had arranged things so that there was no spare land anywhere. Even if there had been land, they could never again adjust themselves to the agrarian system of economy. Had they not taken to the sea in open revolt against the hapless lot of the toilers of soil? They were more active and more enterprising to begin with, and now with years of experience in foreign trade, more capable of handling money than their rustic cousins.

Rise of Merchants

Under feudalistic economy such as Tokugawa's, the rise of an influential merchant class was an inevitable consequence. And these returned merchants with experience and capital proved an added impetus to their rise in social order. Having seen life in great variety and being accustomed to freedom and excitement, they helped to bring about not only prosperity but pleasures to the urban life outside the castle section, and it was in these sections that bourgeois culture found its distinct outlets—the theater and gay quarters. But prosperity was not by itself a sufficient basis for a sound culture. The bourgeois, in order to constitute a new intelligentsia, as they did, had to have an intellectual source as well. And an intellectual source they had in the popularised learning made accessible to all through official encouragement. Learning which had been the exclusive privilege of the Buddhists in the Ashikaga period came now to be a common property of the warriors, from whom it filtered down to the merchant class, the lowest in feudal social order but the richest and the most leisurely.

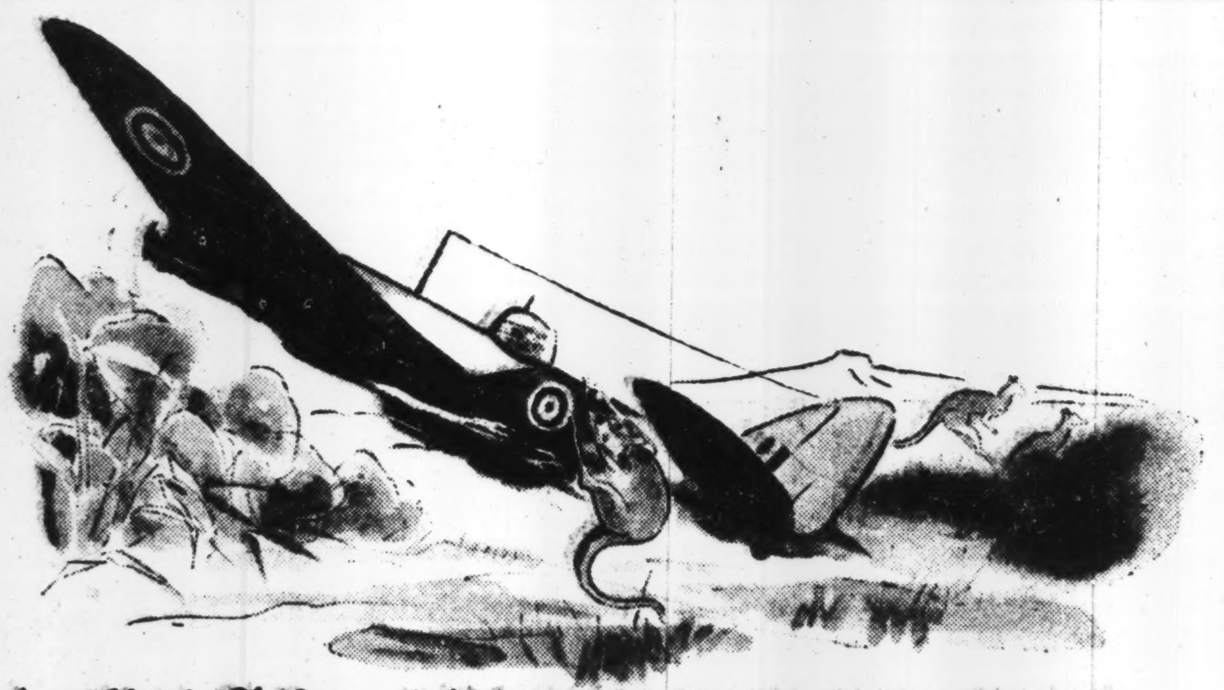
The people freed from the religious hegemony of the monastery won a vicarious freedom—that of culture. The culture of the Genroku era (1688-1703), often referred to as the Japanese Renaissance, is characterized by the fact that nearly all its products are those of the merchant class. Ukiyoye, for instance, was an art created by the bourgeois for the enjoyment of the bourgeois. Saikaku's novels, Chikamatsu's plays, Basho's haiku, albeit they came up to the highest Japanese artistic criteria, all originated from bourgeois surroundings and for a bourgeois audience. The new types of art championed by these men compared favourably with the ancient forms which the aristocrats had held classic. The people, and not the nobles, not the priests, not the samurai, became legitimate heir to Japan's cultural tradition for the first time in history.

Leaving aside the discussion of the gay quarters, let us examine the peculiarities of the theatre, a new development so typical of the new intelligentsia. Chikamatsu Monzaemon (1653-1724) wrote more than a hundred plays which were to have an immense influence over the bourgeois mind. His plays are divisible into two types—historical and contemporary. The historical plays dealt with the life of the ruling class with all its ridiculous contradictions. They were in effect a clever slap at conservatism and the empty sense of dignity of the samurai. The contemporary or social plays were based on the chief conflict of society in his day, conflict between "giri" and "ninjo" or duty and sentiment, conflict between loyalty and self indulgence, between conservatism as upheld by the warrior and liberalism as championed by the merchant. His tragedies were profoundly touching as they brought home to one the apparent defeat of human sentiment in the face of existing order of things and the sense of duty that order requires. One's natural reaction—not necessarily logical, perhaps largely sentimental, but potent nevertheless—was that the existing order is unjust and that it should be liberalized. Chikamatsu and the contemporary theatre typified thus the merchant's challenge against the warrior's arrogant domination.

This challenge was openly in evidence in the gay quarters. They furnished a unique setting for the rivalries between the samurai and the merchant for the affections of a courtesan, the one with his social prerogative and the other with his material superiority. So it was in these quarters that conservatism and liberalism met in the fiercest duel, supplying the Kabuki theatre with an ever-welcome theme. And the Ukiyoye artists capitalised on the life and people of the pleasure houses.

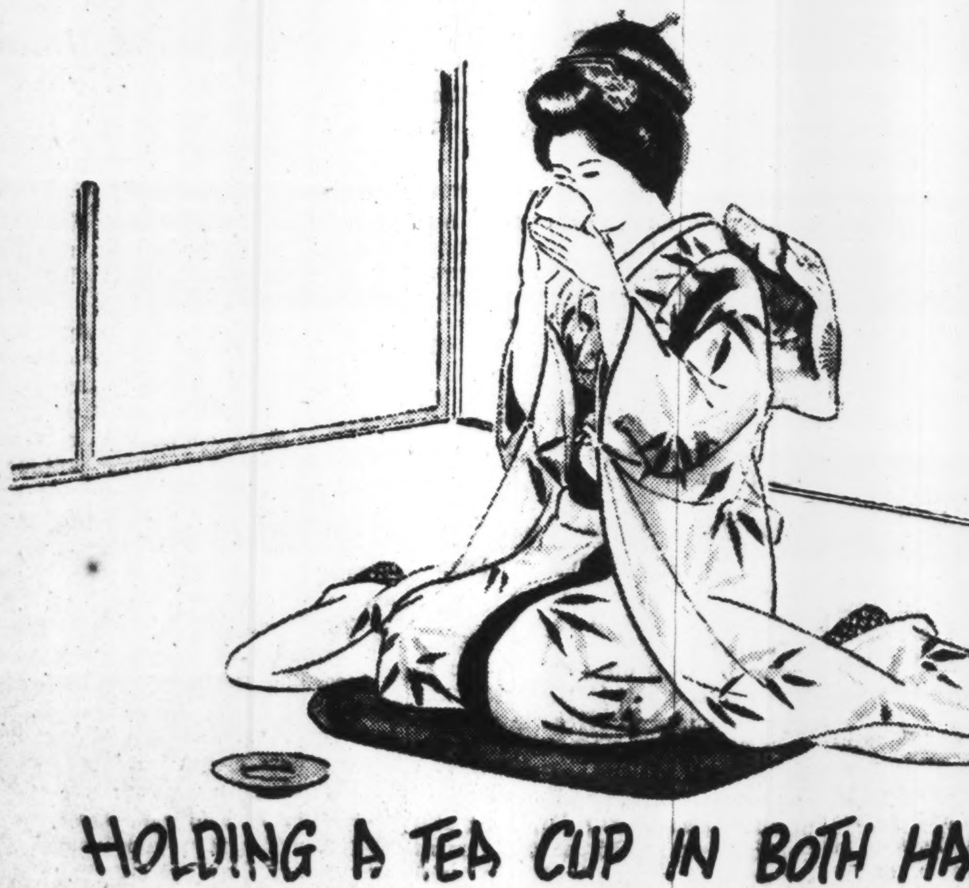
As the drama divorced itself from the precinots of temples, so did painting escape from palaces and castles. The Ukiyo (literally, floating world), where beauty reigned supreme amidst the cross-fire of sword and abacus, took the place of religious enlightenment and courtly refinement in inspiring artistic productions. Thus was realised the popularisation of culture, as freed from the palace, the monastery and the castle. Ironically enough, it was conservative feudalism that gave rise to a liberal national culture.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



A KANGAROO WRECKED AN ENEMY PLANE

A fully loaded enemy bomber cracked up with its crew after striking a kangaroo which had sped into its path.



HOLDING A TEA CUP IN BOTH HANDS

Is good etiquette in Japan, bad etiquette in the west.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(VIII)

Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama

Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama is another of those men whom the Japanese people proudly include among "The Fathers of the Japanese Navy," and Captain Hironori Mizuno has the following to say about him in the Tokyo Shimbun:

"Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama hailed from my native province and was some years my senior. He was related to one of my uncles with whom I stayed as a child. Consequently I am acquainted with his life quite well.

"I think it was about 1889 when the Naval Academy at Tsukiji, Tokyo was removed to Etajima in Hiroshima Prefecture that Vice-Admiral Akiyama, who was then a cadet in the Naval Academy, visited my uncle during the New Year holidays. And I, as a little boy, seeing the velvety black mantle and the shining dirk he had left in the hall, was strongly tempted by the glamor that must have surrounded his life, although I had no idea of his position in the world. I believe that caused me to set my mind on entering the Japanese Navy. The seven-buttoned cadet uniform and the shining dirk! There is no telling how many young men were tempted to enter naval service by these two glamorous things.

Born in Matsuyama

"Vice-Admiral Akiyama was born in Matsuyama in the Province of Iyo which, in olden times, was known as the headquarters of the pirates who infested the Inland Sea. He was a year younger than the famous late Shiki Masaoka, the literary giant of the Meiji Era, but they were classmates through part of their school careers.

"At first Vice-Admiral Akiyama was intent on taking up literature, and went as far as the preparatory school for university along with his friend Shiki Masaoka. However, about that time he suddenly quit school and entered the Naval Academy. It was said that financial circumstances were responsible for this sudden change. With his talent for writing and his remarkable intelligence, he might have been able to rub shoulders in literary circles with his friend, Shiki Masaoka, had he continued with his literary studies.

"In the Naval Academy he was at the head of his class from the beginning, and graduated with the highest honors. After graduation he was sent to England and the United States where he witnessed the progress and conclusion of the Spanish-American War.

"The Russo-Japanese War which broke out in 1904 was the war that held the destiny of Imperial Japan in the balance, while at the same time it presented an opportunity to Vice-Admiral Akiyama for proving his mettle as a naval tactician. Those who would discuss the Russo-Japanese War will recall the name of Fleet-Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, and those who would discuss Fleet-Admiral Togo will invariably recall the name of his subordinate and a member of his staff, Vice-Admiral Akiyama, who was the right-hand man and the brain bag of the famous Fleet-Admiral. All through the Russo-Japanese War, most of the operations carried out by the Imperial Japanese Navy were planned and mapped out by Vice-Admiral Akiyama.

Made War Reports

"Then, too, the concise, pungent, and beautifully written war reports that made the Japanese people sigh with admiration were the products of his pen. He was indeed the invaluable treasure of the Japanese Navy, and, as some one had remarked, 'We might find some one to take the place of Fleet-Admiral Togo, but we can never replace Vice-Admiral Akiyama.'

"At the memorial service held in honor of Vice-Admiral Akiyama after his death, Fleet-Admiral Baron Hayao Shimamura who had been the late Vice-Admiral's superior as the Chief of Staff during the War, delivered a veritable speech extolling the merits of the deceased. The Admiral said in part, 'In fact all the orders that were issued by the Commander-in-Chief were brain-work of the deceased.' And again he said, 'I can hardly describe with words how at that time the deceased Vice-Admiral worked day and night in order to bring our operations to a successful conclusion.'

"At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, Vice-Admiral Akiyama was only an inconsequential Lieutenant Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. During the War he was promoted Commander and then Captain. However, his promotions could not have been said to have been out of the ordinary. The merits earned by Vice-Admiral Akyiama were duly appreciated by the people. In fact he received too much praise for his good, and it seems to have gone to his head a little. For some reason or other, Vice-Admiral Akiyama had a difference of opinion with Admiral Gonbei Yamamoto, then the greatest figure in the Japanese Navy. He was sent away from Tokyo, and for a long time was assigned to inferior ships. I know that Vice-Admiral Akiyama was quite discouraged in those days. However, a man with a spirit will turn his misfortunes into advantages, and this Vice-Admiral Akiyama did.

Utilized His Position

"He believed that the greatest problem for Japan after the Russo-Japanese War would be China. With this conviction he utilized his position as the commanding officer of the ships guarding the Chinese coast in striking up acquaintances with South Chinese revolutionaries.

"Vice-Admiral Akiyama was a genius in the field of military science and tactics as well as a remarkable civil administrator. As an instructor in the Naval Staff College, he poured out all the knowledge that he had accumulated during his years of experience in order to perfect a military science peculiar to the Imperial Japanese Navy. It was he who founded the military science that may be called the Akiyama military science.

"The higher commanding officers of the Japanese Navy who are astonishing the world with their tactics in the present Greater East Asia War are without exception those who have received instructions in the military science that was perfected by Vice-Admiral Sanayuki Akiyama."

Eire Bans U.S. Films

LISBON—The censorship authorities in Eire have refused permission to release American and British newsreels and cinemas, states a report from London.

Argentine Wheat to Spain

MADRID—Argentine wheat shipments continue to arrive in Spain at regular intervals in conformity with the agreement concluded between the two countries at the end of last year, it was revealed here.

School for Mothers

BERLIN—The 600th German "school for mothers," where women are taught household work, the bringing up of children and modern sanitation, was recently opened in East Prussia.

WASEDA, KEIO MERMEN MEETING AT MEIJI POOL

University Teams Holding Their 17th Annual Contest at Noon Today

The swimming season will get going today when the swimmers of Waseda and Keio Universities clash in their 17th annual meeting starting at noon in the Meiji Shrine Pool.

With this meet as the beginning the next three months will see a galaxy of swimmers compete in this famous pool. The National Intercollegiates, National Open Championship, Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet and numerous local meets will be held.

With these forthcoming big meets set, the nation's swimming enthusiasts can expect close competition here where many a world and Japan record have been chalked-up in the past.

The Waseda team is expected to have little trouble outscoring the Keio men. National intercollegiate champions for the past three years, Waseda, although weakened by graduation is generally favored to reign supreme again this season. At any rate, the champions carry too many "big guns" for a Mita team which finished a poor fifth in the national last year.

The mighty Waseda team in the previous years splashed their way to the top led by such standouts as Miyamoto free style ace; Yoshida, backstroke star; and Furukawa, breast stroke artist. Together with general all-round strength, the Waseda boys are expected to overpower their opponents this season.

Of interest to Keio will be the work of their ace free-stylist, Kawamura. This boy created a mild sensation in the national intercollegiate last year by finishing ahead of veteran Miyamoto of Waseda to capture the 200-meter title. Practically an unknown, Kawamura with his victory over Miyamoto overnight became the bright star of a weak Mita team.

Along with expectation of some good work by Kawamura, Keio fans are looking forward to the diving events. Led by Sato, high diving specialist, the Keio diving team last year finished a close second to Nichidai in the nationals.

Incidentally, the local universities ended up in the national intercollegiate championships last summers as follow:

	Points
Waseda	77
Rikkyo	61
Nichidai	53
Meiji	24
Keio	21
Takudai	1

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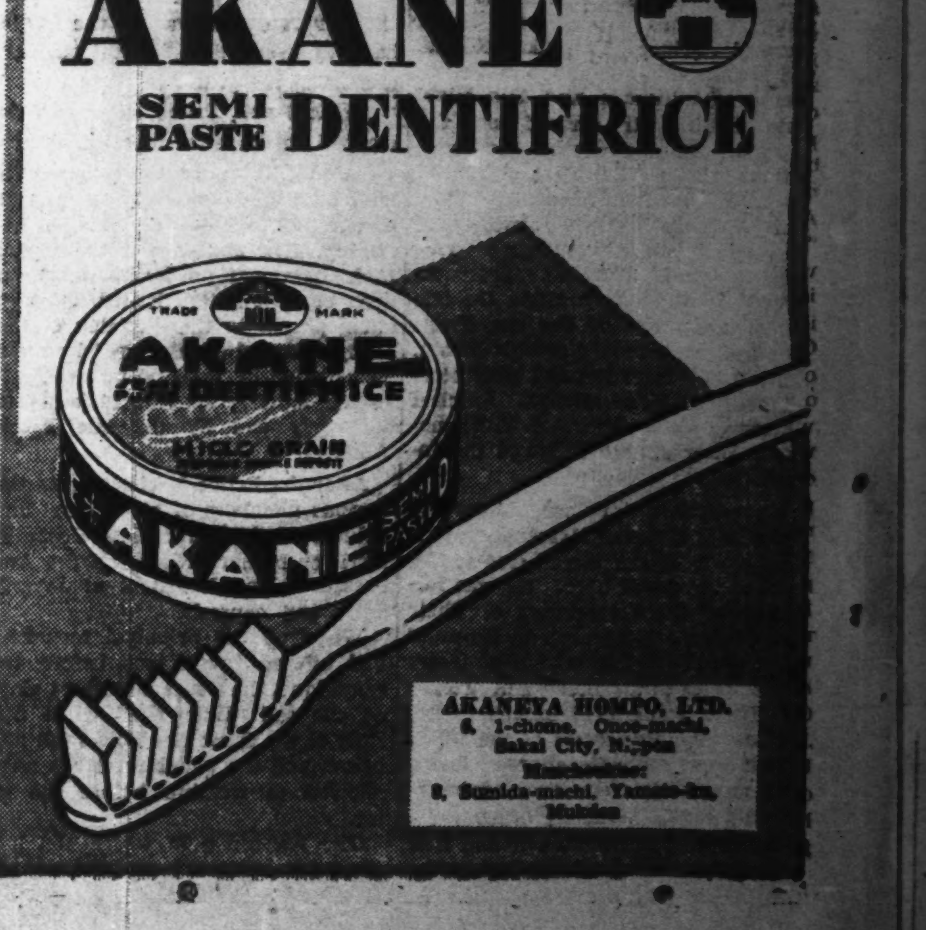

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 5

The Departure of Johachi

Chuzaemon knew only too well the real feelings of his faithful vassal, Kichiemon.

"Go quickly," he said.

"This is good-bye. Master, master, farewell to you. . . ."

"Wait. See Master Kuranosuke before you go."

"Yes."

As Kichiemon was running toward Kuranosuke, one of Kira's retainers, with blood-stained, dishevelled locks, came rushing from the shadows, and collided headlong with him Kichiemon uttered a cry, and fell backwards. The retainer's sword flashed sideways across the fallen man's chest.

"Kobayashi Heihachiro, from the Uesugi clan," said somebody.

Chikara heard this, and at once forgot Chuzaemon's warning. He jumped up on to the railing of the library, his spear poised, and shouted his challenge: "This is Oishi Chikara Yoshikane, son of Kuranosuke. On your guard!"

"Don't let Master Chikara be harmed!" yelled the archers, and flinging down their bows, rushed to his assistance with drawn swords.

At that moment a lone warrior appeared from the shadow of some trees nearby, and utterly ignoring the excited, fighting men around him as though they did not exist at all, walked calmly and nonchalantly toward the gate. From his dress it was clear that he did not belong to the avengers, but from his attitude it was evident too that he was not one of Kira's men.

So cool, so brazen-faced was his attitude that the Ako ronin who were near him were at a loss to deal with him.

The man passed in front of Chuzaemon and Junai, but without even glancing at them, continued on his calm and stately way to the back gate.

"One moment!" said Onodera Junai, with a threatening gesture with his spear.

"Kindly tell us your name. What and who are you?" said Chuzaemon.

By this time others had gathered round, and the lone warrior was hemmed in by a ring of glittering spear-points.

The man smiled calmly, and looked round cooly at the faces round him.

"I see some familiar faces here," he said. "I am the henchman of Master Chisaka Hyobu, Chief Counselor of Lord Uesugi Danjo Taihitsu. My name is Kimura Johachi."

"What, Kimura Johachi?" The spear points moved, and if Chuzaemon had not raised a restraining hand, Johachi would have been riddled like a sieve.

Yoshida Chuzaemon nodded. So this was the man who had caused them so much trouble, at Ako, Kyoto and Osaka. This was that fellow who had called himself Eighteen Feet.

Chuzaemon looked curiously at Johachi.

"Where are you bound for?" he asked.

Johachi looked round again at the faces illuminated by the gleam from the snow. Some of the faces he had seen at Gion, some at Ako, some in the boat between Kyoto and Osaka, and some only a short time ago in Yedo.

"My duty here is already over," he said. "What remains to be done here is the duty of Kira's retainers and the helpers from Yonezawa. My duty now is to return to the presence of Chief Counselor Chisaka Hyobu. I must take my leave of you all, and so fare you well. Our period of acquaintanceship has been short, but deep. Let us part without bad feelings. Excuse me."

Johachi bowed, and passing through the circles, walked out of the rear gate, out of the Ako ronin's lives.

Chuzaemon and Junai looked at each other.

'Counselor Chisaka has chosen well. He has a stout henchman," they muttered in a low groan.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. Found Guilty In Starting Conflict

(Continued From Page 6)

hours have elapsed after a non-equivocal communication has reached the adversary Government or Governments in the form of a declaration of war with reasons therefor or an ultimatum including a conditional declaration." This proposal was supported by Russia who was the actual promoter of the Convention, but the United States, Britain and Japan opposed it. The French delegate refuted the Netherlands delegate's contention, declaring that "the requirements of modern warfare do not allow a demand to be made of an attacking power for more time than absolutely necessary to enable its enemy to be informed of the impending attack." Thus, the point of view of the Netherlands delegate who desired to make the warning one really worth its name by inserting a time clause failed to secure the approval of the conferees.

Convention Meaningless

Under the Third Convention of the Hague, as it is, hostile action can be taken almost simultaneously either with a declaration of war or with the issue of warning in the shape of an ultimatum. This has rendered the Convention devoid of all practical value. It is no wonder that such a Convention should be ignored when the vital needs of self-defense require, under the conditions of a total war like the present, the dealing of a heavy blow to the enemy at the very moment of the outbreak of hostilities. As Dr. Nagaoka pointed out (see "Legal Aspects of the Pacific war," Contemporary Japan, May 1942 issue), General Porter, the American delegate at the Second Peace Conference, stated, on the occasion of approving the Third Convention of the Hague, that the United States would not be bound by it when waging a war in the future for self-defense. The national right of self-preservation or self-defense overrides the provisions of international treaties, as a matter of principle, and this is especially so when international treaties are ones of no practical value like the above-mentioned Hague Convention. As I have already stated, the Roberts Commission Report admits that the Japanese Government notified the U.S. Government of the severance of diplomatic relations prior to the hostile action taken by Japanese forces. Even though Japan ignored the Convention, which was but an empty gesture, for reasons of self-defense and started hostile action without warning against the United States, it should hardly be regarded in the light as a violation of the treaty, for the United States had for some time been trying to compel Japan's submission by dint of economic pressure and the ABCD encirclement policy, threatening her with war.

U.S. Violated Convention

Moreover, according to the Roberts Commission Report, an American warship "attacked" (which is the word actually used in the Report) a Japanese submarine by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet previous to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This leaves no doubt that the Japanese hostile action was a legitimate act in the war started by the offensive action of the U.S. Navy against Japanese forces (see Note 2). The Third Convention of the Hague simply stipulates that before opening hostilities there should be a declaration of war with reasons therefor or the presentation of an ultimatum including a conditional declaration of war. (See my book entitled "International Law in Wartime," pp. 104-105.) As the first hostile action came from the United States, as the Roberts Commission Report indicates, the question of whether or not a violation of the Convention was involved can only arise in connection with America's hostile action which the Report describes as "attack." It is conceivable that attempts will be made to defend this offensive hostile action on the part of the United States on the score of self-defense. Setting apart the question of whether what the Report describes as an "attack" can be justified in the name of self-defense, it is obvious that the Japanese action no longer presents the question of a violation of the Third Convention of the Hague.

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Music Notes

Miss Takiko Omura will give a violin recital at the Tokyo Women's University Grand Hall at Nishi-Ogikubo, from 1 p.m. today (Sunday, June 6), assisted at the piano by Miss Yasuko Tani. The program includes Handel's Sonata in D major, Beethoven's "Spring" Sonata for violin and piano; and selections by Rameau-Haifetz, Chopin-Milstein, Rymski-Korossakov-Haifetz and Wieniawski. The concert is sponsored by the Alumni Association of the Tokyo Women's University, of which Miss Omura was a student before specializing in the study of music.

At the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Eizaburo Kioka church organist and chorus conductor, will offer his 101st periodical program from 3 p.m. today, made up of works by Cesar Franck.

The 102nd concert of the series will be held on June 13, at the same place and hour, with a program of Gregorian music and modernistic music.

A Beethoven program, including the "Egmont Overture," chorus pieces based on melodies from the "Kreutzer" Sonata, Two Romances for Violin and Orchestra, and the Eighth Symphony, will be given by the Chrous and Orchestra of the Keio Wagner Society, conducted by Sojiro Kikuchi and Fumio Umehara, from 2 p.m. today at the Grand Hall of Keio University, Mita.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer"s eighth (Last) Piano Recital of the season will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m., Monday, June 7. The pianist will play Beethoven's Sonatas in A flat major, Opus 110, and in C major, Opus 2 No. 3; Ravel's Sonatine; Poulenc's Three Perpetuel Movements; Three Images, by Debussy, and a group of Chopin selections.

With an all-French program of Chorus music, the Tokyo Chorus Society, conducted by Toraji Onaka will give a concert at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Monday, June 7, with the participation of the following soloists: Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Yoshiaki Fujii, bass; Kinya Okudaira, flute, and Jiro Imai, piano. Gounod's Missa, for four chorus works by Saint-Saens, Opus 138, 113, 114, and 74 (first performances in Japan) will be sung.

Opera selections from Leoncavallo's "Pagliazzi", Bizet's "Carmen"; Wagner's "Tannhaeuser", and Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" will be staged in costumes at a recital by pupils of Madam Margarethe Netke-Loewe's, at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m., Tuesday, June 8. In the first part of the program, German, French, and Japanese lieder and songs, by Beethoven, Strauss, Schumann, Gounod, Massenet, K Hashimoto, and T. Yanada will be sung. Those appearing include Miss Haruko Mori, Ryohei Miyamoto, Shin-ichi Katsura, H. Sai, Miss Suzuko Nikaido, Soshun Ri, Miss Sakae Kitazawa, Tsurutoshi Hayashi, Miss Futaba Takayanagi, Miss Aiko Akagi, Hideo Ono, Miss Kiyoko Sakura, and Sachio Miyahashi. Accompaniments will be played by Miss Yoko Matsukuma and Miss Valentina Abaza.

Madam Tamaki Miura, accompanied at the piano by Miss Chieko Hara, will sing a full program of German lieder and arias, by Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Brahms, and Richard Strauss, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 8, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Kojiro Kobune, will present a popular orchestra program at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 9, with vocal solos by Madam Nobuko Hara, soprano. The Overture to Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla"; Johann Strauss' "Fruehlingsstimmen" Waltz; Delibes's "Coppelia" Suite; Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker" Suite; soprano selections from Puccini's "La Boheme" and Verdi's "La Traviata", and Bizet's "Carmen" Suite will be heard.

In memory of the first anniversary of the death of Miss Momoyo Okawa, who was a talented and promising young singer, a special concert will be sponsored at the Gunjin Kaikan from 5 p.m., Wednesday, June 9. Among the selections are vocal solos by Miss Saiko Okuyama and Noboru Kirishima; piano solos by Hirohisa Masuo; band performances by the Nitchiku (Columbia) Orchestra conducted by Ryo Watanabe, and Japanese music and dance selections.

Miss Umeko Shindo, mezzo-soprano, who made her debut several years ago with an impressive interpretation of Schumann's lieder cycle, "Frauen Liebe and und Leben" (Women's Love and Life), will be presented in a vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Thursday, June 10. Assisted at the piano by Miss Ruriko Tominaga, Miss Shindo will sing Schumann's Lieder cycle, "Dichterliebe"; selections from Bruch's "Odysseus" and Gluck's "Orpheus," and a group of Brahms lieder.

Three of Bach's Suites for Cello Unaccompanied, No. 1 in G major, No. 3 in C major, and No. 6 in D major, will be rendered by Ken Abo, cello, in a recital at the Sangyo Kaikan from 7 p.m., Thursday, June 10.

A piano recital by Alexis Abaza will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan from 7 p.m., Friday, June 11, with a program including Bach-Busoni's Orgel Toccata in D minor; Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Paganini; Glazounof's Sonata in B flat minor, and several Chopin selections.

The Tokyo String Quartet, with Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, will play for the fourth of the series of Masterworks Appreciation Concerts at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Friday, June 11. Beethoven's "Rasoumowski" String Quartet in E minor; Haydn's String Quartet Opus 64 No. 5, in D major, and Schubert's "Trout" Quintet will be played.

A Grand Concert of Thai and Nippon Music, in commemoration of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Amity Treaty, will be held at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, from 6 p.m., Saturday, June 12, under the auspices of the Dai-Toa Seikatsu Kyokai, and under the joint patronage of the Thai Embassy, the Nippon Thailand Society, and the Nippon-Thailand Bunka Kaikan. Performances will be given by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; Seiichi Hayakawa, barytone; Miss Misako Suga, soprano, and the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra. The concert will be directed by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, former musical adviser of the Royal Fine Arts Department of Bangkok.

Among the selections on the program are 'Daowadung," a classical Thai symphony for orchestra, which will be given its first performance outside Thailand; "The Moon," "The Blood of Supahrn" and other Thai songs, and orchestra works, words and music by W. Wichit Wathakan, Foreign Minister of Thailand and Director-General of the Bangkok Fine Arts Department; "Royal March," dedicated to H. M. King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand, and "Yamada Nagamasa," musical drama suite, both composed by Klaus Pringsheim; Japanese Orchestra Suite, by Komei Abe, and other contemporary Thai and Japanese compositions.

Part of the concert will be relayed from the Kyoritsu Hall in an international broadcast to Bangkok.

Professor Manfred Gurlitt will direct the 20th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, May 13. Urimaru Nobechi will be the piano soloist. The program includes "Dance Suite" by Bela Bartok, contemporary Hungarian composer; Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 1, and Rimski-Korssakov's "Grand Russian Festival Overture."

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

Alexandre Moguilewsky (Violin) and Leo Sirota (Pianoforte):

On May 31 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program:— Max Reger's Suite (Praeludium—Allegro commodo, Largo, Fugue—Allegro con spirito) in F major, Op. 93; Sonata in A major, Op. 13 by Gabriel Faure; and two Beethoven-Sonatas (No. 10 in G major, Op. 96 and No. 9 in A major, Op. 47, the "Kreutzer").

Reger's Suite for violin and piano, though written in the old style, is quite modern both in conception and in the manner of speech, with the possible exception of the Praeludium. The Largo was particularly lovely and Moguilewsky with the coordination of Sirota did bring out some superbly lyrical moment without reserve. The broad style together with a less sensuous tone adopted by the eminent violinist was thoroughly befitting to the classical character of the work. Gabriel Faure's Sonata was given very pleasing rendition; it had all the flamboyancy and impressionistic touch of presentation coupled with his warm, crisp tone which made the work doubly appreciated.

Beethoven's last violin-sonata, though it was given a masterly rendition, presented a problem in the way of performance-effect somewhat. Perhaps, it was partly due to the arrangement of the items; for, after the two modern compositions of harmonic brilliancy, even the great but sombre classic sounded rather unsatisfactory at first. It took a long time before one could reconcile to the transcendental serenity of the work. A pastoral character of the First Movement and especially the more vigorous rhythmic contrast of the second subject (which, by the way, is not free from an over-shadowing mood) was given a very gratifying treatment.

The wonderful but much too short Adagio, perhaps, needed a thought more reflective character. Of the six variations on a folk-song-like theme in the Last Movement, the fifth (Adagio) was particularly beautiful; the eagerness of tone together with the unassumed phrasing seemed to have added much to the reading of the variation.

In the "Kreutzer"Sonata, the eminent violinist came to the fore again with his virtuosoic verve and vitality of playing; if his rendition of the Andante con variazioni did not quite satisfy the more fastidious, the First and the Finale would have afforded plenty of opportunities to be grateful. Even if one was quite unaware of the fact that the Finale of the present Sonata originally belonged to the earlier one (the one in A major, Op. 30 No. 1, most likely) and that it was transferred hurridly to the "Kreutzer," one could not help being feeling somewhat strange at the "remoteness" of the mood.

The ensemble was a happy one; there was even an atmosphere of extemporization on both sides. Moguilewsky's playing was marked by brilliancy and a tone of piquancy, and even if one could not quite agree with his certain rhythmic or dynamic modifications, they were still convincing enough to be regarded like the caprices of a beautiful woman.

Sirota, on the other hand, proved to be unusually fine as a chamber music player; he could adapt himself to the exigency or subordinate himself without subserviency, though the more classical items of the program seemed to have needed a thought more graver treatment generally. The evening was thoroughly enjoyable, and one could not imagine a more ideal combination of players for chamber-music in this part of the globe.

The Nippon Symphony Orchestra: On June 2 and 3 at the Hibiya Public Hall, being the 10th of a series (1942-1943). The Orchestra was under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock. The program for the two evenings were the same, namely, Masao Oki's "Five Nursery Stories" (Night-story, Strange-story, Pretty-story, Funny-story, And One more story); Mozart's Pianoforte-Concerto in F major, K. V. 459, (First performance); followed by Brahms' Fourth Symphony in E minor, Op. 98.

Oki's "Five Nursery Stories"; except for the fact that it was written for orchestra performance, there was nothing of particular merit. Some parts of the first and the last sections sounded well enough, but on the whole, both the conception and the tonal means were not sufficiently "digested" enough.

The idea of conducting while playing is by now means new, and no doubt, it would be delightful if done by a virtuoso-pianist with full command of his instrument and the orchestra; because without the conductor, a much more closer coherence between the solo and the orchestra would be possible. Unfortunately, the performance could not be regarded as anything but ideal; there was a suggestion of expedient tempo-modification, and unnatural accent was to be discerned from time to time, which was naturally not very pleasant.

The music itself was not of very high order and undoubtedly Mozart not at his best. With regard to the solo-part, of the two (i.e. the pianist and the conductor), one certainly gave preference to Rosenstock the conductor; the piano-playing was characterized by a want of flexibility and the perfunctory treatment of details. Judging from the result, the practice of duality in performance cannot be recommended too strongly.

Brahms' Fourth Symphony is perhaps the most individual of all his symphonies, though not always duly appreciated. The performance was not up to the expected standard; though the tonal balance was excellent on the whole, the coherence and precision suffered somewhat.

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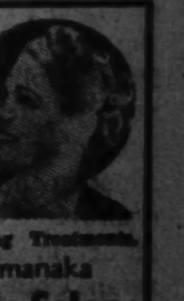

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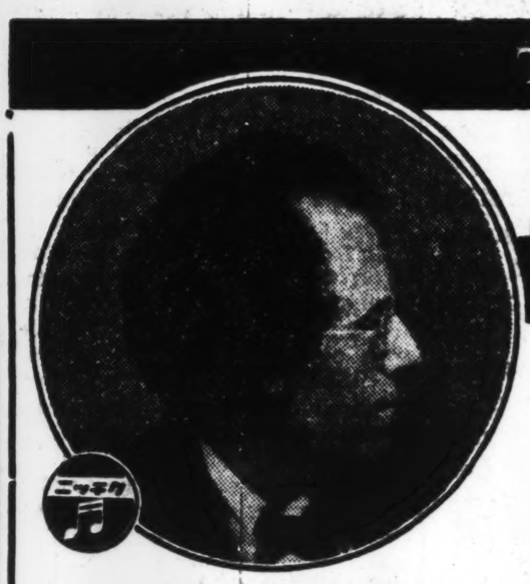

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Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1943

In the Name of Dignity and Honor

Hearings before the United States House Immigration and Naturalization Committee on the proposed repeal of the antiquated Chinese Exclusion Act provide an excellent opportunity for a psychological study of the political behavior of Chungking's leaders who have been suffering from a chronic state of inferiority complex. At the same time it sheds equal light on the psychology of America's war leaders whose superiority complex has no parallel in the field of international politics.

Indeed, one can hardly find any better example of the master-and-servant relationship than the Washington-Chungking relations which result inevitably from the Chungking leaders' incurable sense of inferiority and from the equally incurable superiority consciousness of Washington's self-styled soldiers of humanity.

Since the proposed repeal made its appearance on the political horizon in Washington, the Chungking regime has been giving the widest possible publicity to the bill in question. Various arguments and reasons have been presented by Chungking in justification of the pending bill, laying particular stress on the assertion that the proposed legislation is a real test of the sincerity of "China's greatest of friends." Although the pitifully submissive and slavish attitude of the Chungking authorities toward America in connection with the proposed legislation has already been commented on in these columns, the dignity and honor of the peoples of East Asia prompt further comment on the issue.

Briefly stated, Chungking's stand on the pending bill is as follows: Repeal of the Exclusion Act would cause no danger of flooding Uncle Sam's economic, industrial, and labor markets by new Chinese immigration into America, for the Chinese people do not care to emigrate to other countries and also because the quota system would admit only about one hundred Chinese annually; China's post-war reconstruction program will necessarily require a great amount of manpower for the utilization of its vast unexploited resources, thereby making it unnecessary for the Chinese people to seek any more profitable opportunity outside their own country; the question underlying the proposal concerns primarily whether or not the Washington Government is prepared to treat the Chinese people "on the basis of equality and reciprocity"; the passage of the bill would inevitably strengthen the ties between America and Chungking and at the same time would bolster up Chungking's morale indispensable to the continuation of her resistance against Japan; and inasmuch as the Exclusion Law is being used by the Japanese as "a propaganda weapon to raise doubts in the minds of the Chinese people as to the sincerity of Americans—'China's greatest of friends' ", the repeal would prove a "heavy blow to Japanese propaganda."

Armed with these seemingly plausible reasons, contentions, and allegations, the Chungking authorities have been exerting unremitting efforts in their pitiful attempt to stir up the "sense of justice, humanity and equality" in the minds of America's ruling classes. Despite their plaintive plea for equal and fair treatment, however, it has made hardly any impression on Uncle Sam's complacent mind, as the result of the protracted hearings on the proposed bill clearly indicates. In fact the latest dispatches from Washington say that there is no indication just when the measure may be reported from the Committee in charge.

The sum total of testimony of the "friends of China", to say nothing of the testimony of the anti-Chinese witnesses, may be summarized as follows: The Act should be repealed because such a step would at its best only be psychological, since no Chinese would enter America during the war; the proposal is desirable as "a war measure" because such an action would be highly useful in order to retain Chungking on the side of the anti-Axis camp for the duration of the current war; the proposed gesture is a timely tribute to Chungking for its protracted resistance against Japan; and furthermore, the repeal would be immaterial as far as Uncle Sam is concerned because no more than one hundred Chinese would be admitted annually.

In view of the aforementioned reasons in favor of the proposed bill, the ulterior motive of even the pro-Chungking Americans should be crystal clear to everyone. Needless to say, this supposedly friendly gesture is a carefully calculated political and diplomatic overture specially designed to make the Chinese people believe that Uncle Sam has changed his ideas about the Chinese nation and that he is willing to accord judicious respect and equal treatment to Chungking as a member state of the anti-Axis alignment of Powers. It goes without saying that the proposed repeal would never have been made, had it not been for Japan's reconstruction and rehabilitation enterprises in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. To all intents and purposes it is a makeshift, pure and simple, designed to counteract Japan's progressive program based on the moral and ethical principles of "Hakko Ichiu" and also to camouflage the traditional prejudices of the American imperialists against the Chinese and other Orientals. In other words, the proposal is a direct product of the pressure of wartime necessity and expediency and as such it has nothing to do with the question of "love of justice and equality" on the part of its alleged supporters.

Despite these obvious facts, the Chungking leaders have been pleading and virtually begging for the immediate repeal of the Exclusion Act. What is more disgusting about these Chungking officials, who apparently have lost their self-respect and have forgotten the remarkable contributions of their ancestors to the culture and civilization of the world, is that they do not hesitate to ignore some of the most obvious facts in their vain attempt to make their American masters love them, respect them and treat them "on the basis of equality and reciprocity." Are there not today more than 10,000,000 Chinese living outside of China? Is it not true that a considerable part of Chungking's military expenses prior to the Nanking Government's entry into the War of Greater East Asia on the side of Japan was made up of forced contributions from the Chinese abroad? And yet, the Chungking leaders say that the Chinese people have no desire to emigrate from their land. Do the Chungking authorities consider the progressive and enterprising spirit of the Chinese a disgrace to the nation or are they contradicting the established fact in order to counteract the antagonism and prejudices of the majority of the Americans against the Chinese?

Furthermore, Chungking's assertion that the Exclusion Act is being used by the Japanese as a propaganda weapon reflects most conclusively the servile spirit of the Chungking leaders. They should know that as far as Japan is concerned the notorious discriminatory law has only an historical interest. They must know that Japan's program of reconstructing a new order in East Asia, conceived in the great moral and ethical ideal of mutual prosperity and co-existence and supported by her ever-increasing material might, is making remarkable progress. As the result of the full cooperation of the resuscitated China under the dynamic leadership of President Wang Ching-wei and other members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the early perfection of the New Order in East Asia is almost a virtual fact. Likewise, the ever-increasing cooperation among Japan, Germany, and Italy will surely result in a new world order in which each nation, great and small, will enjoy its proper place in the voluntary association of all like-minded nations. When such a time comes, and it will come sooner than one generally might expect, such a criminally discriminatory legislation as the Chinese Exclusion Law is bound to die a natural death even as the snow on the rugged Alps melts away upon the return of spring.

Are the Chungking leaders so blind, so stupid, and so incurably poisoned by Uncle Sam's political opium that they are unable to understand the dynamic trend of world affairs and to envisage the inevitable nature of the New Order in East Asia as well as the coming New World Order? In the name of the dignity and honor of the peoples of East Asia, the Chungking leaders' servile spirit and submissive attitude toward the American imperialists stand indicted.

A Year Ago Today

June 6, 1942

Japanese Navy Units attacked and sank four enemy submarines which had been infesting waters off Tokyo Bay, south of Cape Shionomisaki (Wakayama Prefecture) and southwest of Kyushu, late in May and early in June, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Japanese Forces dashed into and completely occupied today the walled town of Tungsiang, a stronghold of the Chungking army, situated 35 kilometers southeast of Chinhsien, Kiangsi Province.

U.S. GUILTY OF STARTING PACIFIC CONFLICT

By Dr. Sakutaro Tachi

(From the Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi)

The United States and Britain denounce the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Navy as a flagrant disregard of international law and custom relating to declaration of war and a breach of international faith and honor, and we see that the same view is set forth in the Roberts Commission Report. In view of the fact that Japan is thus held responsible legally and morally for starting the war, I propose in the present article to explain, on the basis of facts mentioned in the Roberts Commission Report, which was submitted to President Roosevelt on January 25, 1942, how baseless such criticism of Japan is.

The Roberts Commission Report mentions that the Japanese Forces attacked army and navy installations and ships of the Pacific fleet in Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on December 7 (Sunday), 1941, at 7:55 a.m. Honolulu time (1:25 p.m. E.S.T. or Washington time) and that although the United States and Japan were at peace on that morning, Japan planned to announce to the U.S. Secretary of State at 1 p.m. that day E.S.T. (7:30 a.m. Honolulu time) the severance of diplomatic relations and simultaneously to attack the island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor. Condemning this as a breach of international faith and honor, the Report goes on to allege that the military preparations for this breach of international faith and honor were put in train and the forces for its consummation had been dispatched weeks prior to any initiation of the planned severance of relations. In its conclusions, the Report gives, as one of the causes contributory to the success of the Japanese attack, disregard of international law and custom relating to declaration of war by the Japanese and the adherence by the United States to such laws and customs.

Pearl Harbor Raid Anticipated

According to the Report, however, already in a letter of January 24, 1941, the Secretary of the Navy advised the Secretary of War that increased gravity of the Japanese situation had prompted a restudy of the problem of the security of the Pacific fleet in Pearl Harbor and that if war eventuated with Japan it was believed quite possible that hostilities would be initiated by a surprise attack upon the fleet or the naval base at Pearl Harbor. From this point of view, he urged the necessity of making preparations with special emphasis laid on the need for the coordination of army any navy operations against surprise air raids.

It is further mentioned that Admiral Kimmel, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet at the time, and General Short, the then commanding General, Hawaiian Department, each received copies of the letters which passed between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War in this connection. The Report affirms that the responsible commanders in the Hawaiian area had already been persuaded about that time that hostile action might be expected from Japanese Forces prior to a declaration of war. It is clear from these facts and also from other facts of later date, to which I shall refer soon, that the Japanese raid was not really in the nature of a surprise attack.

On October 16, 1941, it is mentioned in the Report, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, and the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet were advised by the War and the Navy Departments of the probability of hostilities between Japan and the Soviet Union and of the possibility of an attack by Japan on Britain and the United States. Both Commanders were thus warned, according to the Report, to take precautions and to make preparatory dispositions.

On November 24, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a message to Admiral Kimmel in which he stated that in the opinion of the Navy Department a surprise aggressive movement in any direction by the Japanese, including an attack on the Philippines or Guam, was a possibility, adding, "that the doubt as to favorable outcome of pending negotiations, the statements of the Japanese Government and the movements of its army and naval forces supported this opinion."

On November 27, 1941, the Chief of Staff of the Army informed the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, that the negotiations with Japan seemed to be ended with little likelihood of their resumption, that Japanese action was unpredictable and that hostilities on the part of Japan were momentarily possible. This message went on to state that in the event hostilities could not be avoided the United States desired that it should not commit the first overt act, but it made it clear at the same time that the Department commander was not to be restricted to any course which would jeopardize his defense. This may be construed as official recognition of any openly hostile action to be taken by the Department Commander in matters concerning the security of his defense.

On the same day (November 27, 1941) the Chief of Military Intelligence sent a message to the Intelligence Officer on the staff of the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, directing him to inform the Commanding General and his Chief of Staff that negotiations with Japan had practically ceased, that hostilities might ensue and that subversive activity might be expected.

Again, in a message sent by the Chief of Naval Operations on the same day to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, it was stated in substance that the dispatch was to be considered a war warning, that the negotiations with Japan in an effort to stabilize conditions in the Pacific had ended, that Japan was expected to make an aggressive move within the next few days, that an amphibious expedition against either the Philippines, Thai or Kran Peninsula, or possibly Borneo, was indicated by the number and equipment of Japanese troops and the organization of their naval task forces.

From this message and various other facts enumerated above, it is obvious that the outbreak of hostilities had been fully anticipated. If they did not conceive the possibility of Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor (see note 1) it was simply because there was subjective miscalculation on their part. In deciding the question of responsibility, we must base our judgment on objective circumstances. We cannot accept their argument which amounts to the preposterous assertion that because of their own subjective miscalculation the Japanese attack acquired the nature of a surprise attack in the objective sense, and that consequently the Japanese action was a breach of international faith and honor or an infraction of international law.

* * *

(Note 1)

On November 20, 1941, the Chief of Naval Operations sent a dispatch to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and also forwarded a message to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet for his information, in which it was stated the indications were that Japan was about to launch an attack on the Kra Isthmus. It is said that Admiral Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, regarded this message as indicating that the Navy Department was not expecting a Japanese attack on Hawaii.

A bulletin issued by the Director of the Naval Intelligence on December 1, 1941, stated that Japanese troop transports and freighters were pouring continually down from Japan and Northern China coast ports headed south, apparently for French Indo-China and Formosan ports. The major capital ship strength remained in home waters as well as the greatest portion of the aircraft carriers, it further stated, indicating that the Second Fleet appeared to be subdivided into two major task groups, one gradually concentrating off the Southeast Asiatic coast, the other in the mandates. Due to lack of information indicating that the bulk of Japanese carriers were at sea, it seems that the naval intelligence service in Hawaii concluded that Japanese carriers were in home ports, little dreaming that Hawaii would be raided from the air.

In such circumstances, the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet and their senior subordinates were under the impression that the chances of an air raid while the Pacific fleet was based at Pearl Harbor were practically nil. To these officers who had been laboring under subjective miscalculation, the Japanese air raid of December 7, 1941, was, no doubt, a complete surprise, but in considering the question of responsibility, we must look into objective facts. In the light of objective facts, then, the Japanese air raid on Pearl Harbor cannot be regarded as anything of the nature of a surprise attack which Americans could not possibly anticipate, as many facts recorded in the Roberts Commission Report amply testify.

* * *

Japanese Sub Is Attacked

According to the Roberts Commission Report, a suspicious object was sighted in the prohibited area off Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, at 6:30 a.m. by the U.S.S. Antares, and between 6:33 and 6:45 a.m. this object, which was a small submarine, was attacked by the concerted action of a naval force and the U.S.S. Ward. As the same Report gives the time of the entrance of a small Japanese submarine into Pearl Harbor as about 7 a.m. Honolulu time on December 7, 1941, and mentions that Japanese aircraft and submarines attacked Army and Navy installations and ships of the Pacific Fleet in Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, at 7:55 a.m., the fact is conclusively established that 70 to 82 minutes before the Japanese attack or about 15 to 27 minutes before the time when the Report says the Japanese submarine is believed to have entered Pearl Harbor, the U.S. navy attacked a Japanese submarine.

As to how hostile action taken in the present-day situation without either a declaration of war or a warning in the shape of an ultimatum bears on the Hague Convention relative to the opening of hostilities, I shall state later (see Note 4). Inasmuch as the first hostile action taken without warning by organs of State with a bellicose intent should be regarded, under customary international law, as initiating a state of war (see Note 2), it may justly be concluded that the war between Japan and the United States was opened by the hostile action taken by the U.S. navy on December 7, 1941, between 6:33 and 6:45 a.m. Accordingly, the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese Forces must be looked upon in the light of hostile action taken after the commencement of a state of war. This action, as I shall explain later on, infringed neither the Hague Convention relative to the opening of hostilities nor customary international law. Japan simply did what it was absolutely necessary to do at the time of the commencement of a modern war. Her action should not in any way be construed as a breach of international faith and honor (see Note 3).

* * *

(Note 2)

Some people, misconstruing the Hague Convention concerning the commencement of hostilities, take the line that due to this treaty, no international war, as recognized by international law, can be opened without a declaration of war or the dispatch of an ultimatum containing a notice of opening hostilities on certain conditions from one party to the other party, but it must be remembered that the convention in question was not meant to confine the methods of commencing wars under international law to a declaration of war and the dispatch of an ultimatum. It was simply intended to restrict surprise attacks to some extent by providing that the commencement of hostilities should be heralded by a declaration of war or the forwarding of an ultimatum. And as I shall have occasion to point out later, the Convention has become practically useless, having failed of its purpose of restricting surprise attacks.

Procedure as regards the commencement of a state of war is, under the present dispensation, fixed by customary international law. It does not require a declaration of war or the dispatch of an ultimatum. In case hostile action was actually taken with the intention of waging a war before the delivery of a declaration of war or an ultimatum to the other party, a state of war must be regarded as having commenced just at the time such hostile action was taken. Unless it is clearly demonstrated that such action was taken specifically in self-defense or as a retaliatory measure, without any intention of starting a war, hostile action taken by the authorities of any State with a warlike intent must be regarded as one taken with the intention of initiating a state of war.

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(Note 3)

In the section, "Findings of Fact," of the Roberts Commission Report, it is stated that the Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor and air bases in Oahu took place on December 7, 1941, at about 7:55 a.m. Honolulu time (1:25 p.m. E.S.T.) and that although the United States and Japan were at peace Japan notified the U.S. Secretary of State of the severance of diplomatic relations at 1 p.m. that day E.S.T. (7.30 a.m. Honolulu time), simultaneously planning to attack the island of Oahu and Pearl Harbor. Although the Report denounces this as a breach of international faith and honor, it was, as a matter of fact, nothing but a measure absolutely necessary to ensure the success of hostile action taken at the commencement of a war (if the matter is considered, apart from the question of its bearings on the Hague Convention relative to the commencement of hostilities, to which I shall refer later). As Dr. Nagaoka pointed out in his article, "Legal Aspects of the Pacific War," in the May number, 1942, of the Contemporary Japan, the United States would have acted likewise in Japan's place. It is clear that the action taken by Japan at the start of the war does not constitute a breach of international faith and honor and that Japan is absolutely free from moral responsibility for the war.

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Order for Attack Given

It is said that in a message dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet on November 29, 1941, the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations directed the addressee to take no offensive action until Japan had committed an overt act, ordering at the same time certain action in case hostilities should occur. This dispatch was of the same purport as the message sent by the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, in which it was stated that the United States desired that it should not commit the first overt act, adding, however, that the Department Commander was not to be restricted to any course which would jeopardize his defense.

It is true that these were instructions not to take the first offensive action, but the Commanders concerned were not prohibited from taking the first hostile action if they deemed it necessary under the name of self-defense. In fact, it is mentioned in the Roberts Commission Report that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet issued an order that any Japanese submarine found in the operating areas around the island of Oahu should be attacked. The Report declares that this order went beyond the authority given him by the Navy Department, but because, as already mentioned, the Navy Department's instructions may be interpreted as not forbidding hostile action taken in the name of self-defense, the "attacks" (as the Report says) on Japanese submarines carried out by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet may well be considered as action taken by the United States authorities with a warlike intent. This first hostile action on the part of the United States Navy may rightly be regarded as marking the commencement of a state of war between Japan and the United States (see Note 2 and later paragraphs). Accordingly, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor cannot be construed as the first hostile action; it was a legitimate hostile action in the Japan-American war, which had already been opened by the hostile action previously taken by the U.S. forces.

In the light of many facts cited from the Roberts Commission Report and judging from the fact that notwithstanding Japan's sincere solicitude for peace shown in the negotiations with the United States, the latter brought forward unreasonable demands and that, not content with breaking off economic relations, she formed the so-called ABCD encirclement against Japan, in an attempt to drive this country into a desperate position, economically and strategically, it is obvious that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was purely for self-defense, that it was not altogether unexpected by the United States, and that it followed, and did not precede the American attack. Again, as to the efforts made to maintain secrecy, such endeavors are absolutely necessary in a modern war at the time of its outbreak, and Japan only did what the United States would have done in similar circumstances (see Note 3). Moreover, as I shall explain soon, the Japanese action was in contravention of neither customary international law nor international treaties. Seeing that the Japanese hostile action followed the notification given to the Secretary of State of the United States of the severance of diplomatic relations, as is recognized by the Roberts Commission Report, it cannot constitute a breach of international faith and honor on Japan's part. I shall next give further explanation in connection with customary international law.

When May War Begin?

Under the present customary international law, a State can start a war in the event of its failure to carry out its point of view in diplomatic negotiations. Suppose, then, that there existed no international dispute with another country, or if there did exist such a dispute, no diplomatic negotiations whatever had been held, or if diplomatic parleys had been held, it was as yet not clear whether the other party would accept our point of view. If in such circumstances, one party suddenly took hostile action and launched a surprise attack on the other party, thereby starting a war, it may be assumed that such action constitutes a violation of customary international law (see Note 4).

In the negotiations with the United States preceding the outbreak of the war, however, Japan brought forward proposals very pertinent to the actually prevailing situation, clearly with a pacific intent. These proposals were turned down by the United States who either tried to force on this country recognition of abstract principles, the scope of whose application was not clearly defined, or formulated proposals which completely ignored Japan's position in the China problem. At the same time, the United States attempted to drive Japan into a corner by means of economic pressure and the ABCD encirclement policy. Japan's hostile action was, indeed, taken in the circumstances in which she could not act otherwise from the necessity of self-defense.

As the Roberts Commission Report shows, there actually prevailed a situation in which the United States authorities admitted the deadlock of the diplomatic negotiations and the inevitability of war, predicting the possibility of hostile action on the part of Japanese forces. Even if, therefore, Japan was the first to take hostile action and start war, it could not, from the objective point of view, be regarded as a surprise attack. Moreover, as it was prompted by the necessity of self-defense, it was not illegal in the light of customary international law (see Note 5). This is especially so, as the actuality was that the first attack came from the United States and that Japan's hostile action came after the commencement of a state of war. As it is, it is obvious that the Japanese action cannot be condemned as illegal from the viewpoint of customary international law.

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(Note 4)

According to Higgins, it was agreed at a committee meeting of the Second Hague Peace Conference that it was a dishonorable conduct to attack suddenly without giving the other party any cause whatever for anticipating it. ("The Hague Peace Conference" by Higgins, p. 203.)

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(Note 5)

Even in the days prior to the conclusion of the Third Convention of the Hague concerning the commencement of hostilities, it was held in some quarters that the opening of hostilities must necessarily be preceded by a declaration of war and that war should not be started by hostile action, but it was as an ideal theory that such a view was set forth by scholars in France and other countries. From the point of view of international usage constituting actual international law we can contend that it is not illegal to start war by hostile action without warning. In his book dealing with this subject, Colonel Morris, of the British army, states that of all the wars which occurred in Europe between 1700 and 1872, only ten were formally declared. He further notes that no fewer than 107 wars were started by actual hostile action. From this it may be concluded that it is not to be considered illegal, from the point of view of international usage, to start war by hostile action without a declaration of war or warning in the shape of an ultimatum containing a notice of opening hostilities on certain conditions. In the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars also, hostilities were started by actual hostile action taken before the declaration of war.

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Third Convention Inapplicable

In the "Conclusions" of the Roberts Commission Report, mention is made of Japan's disregard of international laws and customs, which presumably include the Hague Convention relative to the opening of hostilities. As Japan is being accused by America and Britain of a violation of the Third Convention of the Hague concerning the commencement of hostilities, I will now state my view on this agreement.

The Third Convention of the Hague concerning the commencement of hostilities, concluded at the Second Peace Conference, stipulates (in Article 1) that "The Contracting Powers recognize that hostilities shall not be allowed to open among themselves without a non-equivocal communication made in advance in the form of a declaration of war with reasons therefor or an ultimatum including a conditional declaration of war."

In default of any provision for the length of time to elapse between the issue of warning and the commencement of hostile action, hostile action might justifiably be taken within thirty minutes or less after warning was given. This point was stressed by the Netherlands delegate who proposed an amendment to Article 1 which stated that "The Contracting Powers recognize that hostilities shall not be allowed to open among themselves unless twenty-four

(Continued on Page 5)